THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,687—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912.				
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12238
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	MALOJA	12431		
2nd Nov.	INDIA*	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10600
30th ,,	MEDINA	12338		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5085	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3969	A. Biladfer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 643 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, &c., Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 4th July noon.
Lhasa..... 2184 Friday 5th July † 6 a. m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charrar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 13th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th July, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6375	....	...	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	....	...	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	....	...	23 July	
City of York	7893	....	13 July	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4388	....	30 ,,	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5391	30 ,,	13 ,,	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6239	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Lahore	6375	21 ,,	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall in "B" class.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7020	23 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5391	23 ,,	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Naples.....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	802
Liverpool	698	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Poket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojym (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 367,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In General Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE.—A remedy far superior to all chlorodynes on the market. An invaluable and extremely palatable remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all Stomach derangements. Re. 1 per bottle only.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) An extraordinarily successful remedy in all female disorders. Highly recommended in all cases of suppressions and irregularities, etc. Guaranteed harmless. Rs. 3 only. Female Pills (milk) Re. 1 only.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An unrivalled and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing and removing all stains from the teeth, strengthening the gums, arresting and preventing decoy, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. Annas 4 per pot.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC has always proved successful in all skin diseases, even where all others have failed. Annas 8 per pot.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An extremely popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy cure of even the most obstinate methral discharges. Rs. 3 only.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supplies all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and delivers same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,, 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—51, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingures and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that

QUALITY FOR QUALITY

there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to my knowledge that certain WASHERMEN in the exercise of their calling are Washing Clothes for the general public at certain bungalows situated at Queen's Road, Marine Lines in the occupation of Military Officers which premises have not been appointed by me for this purpose.

Now pursuant to the provisions of Section 337 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, I do hereby prohibit the washing by washermen of clothes other than those of the occupants of such bungalows in the compounds of the above-mentioned premises, and direct that all washermen shall forthwith cease to exercise their calling at these places—Dated this 3rd day of July 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1434 E. 1434.

Dated 29th June 1912.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTTAM DEOJI, a Bachelor, late of Bombay, Bhatia-Hindu inhabitant, without occupation, deceased.

VASSONJI GOVINDJI, of Bombay, Bhatia-Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort, one of the executors according to the tenor of the last will of the deceased above-named..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKER, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 24th day of June, 1912.
Messrs. DUBASH & PURSHOTAMRAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PARA RUBBER SEEDS AND STUMPS.

H. D. CONSTANTINE & SONS Specialize in Exporting Ceylon Plantation Para Rubber Seeds and Stumps, to all parts of the World.

Write for seed Cocoanut and King Cocoanut and Plants, Tea, Cinnamon, Cacao Seeds, &c.

Special discount for Customers and for large orders.

Telegrams:—Constantine Kalutara, Ceylon, A. B. C. 5th Ed.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, KHADAYA STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF the whole of the stock-in-trade, machinery and building of the Indian Felt Topee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) behind the Morarji Mills, Government Gate Road, Parel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji K. Mody and Jamnadas Pranjiwandas, the Liquidators of the Indian Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1912, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the premises, the following immoveable property, known as the Indian Felt Topee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., together with all machinery consisting of engine, boiler, apparatus and complete plant with tools and implements for making and trimming caps, fittings and furniture and materials, as a going concern in one lot.

And if not sold in one lot as above the building with the land and the machinery will be sold separately as hereunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1912, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), the land with the building.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground commencing from the southern end of the concerned of the property, known as Park Field, 12 Goverament Gate Road, Parel, and bounded as follows :—On the west the Government Gate Road, on the south the properties of the Finlay mills on the east the property of the trustees of the late Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, and on the north property of Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manordas Tribhowandas, admeasuring 4104 6-9 square yards, bearing Municipal Ward No. 1052 (3), Street No. 12B, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, along with the other property of the said Lessors under Old No. 66, and New No. 14200, Old Survey No. 7-8 nil, and New Survey No. ——together with all 2494 buildings, factories, erections and structures built, constructed or standing thereon.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 5th day of July, 1912 at 3 P. M. (S. T.), at the premises. The machinery plants, materials and furniture of the above Company, in separate lots.

Factory now on view from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Private offers for the whole of the property as a going concern will be received at the office of the undersigned.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs Edgelow, Galabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the liquidators at their office, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION MIKE THE MISER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 4th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), the very valuable household teak and blackwood furniture, such as drawing, dining, office and bedroom furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, dumpwaiter, mirrored sideboards, writing tables, chiffoniers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hat stands, office table, teapoys, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, iron bedsteads, round table, cottage piano etc., the property of a deceased Parsi Gentleman and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES FANCY PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1912, at 4 p.m., at their Rooms under instruction from Messrs. W. W. Churchill & Co., Ltd. of Manchester and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties of Delhi :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Champat Rai Nazir Mab, case of need, Messrs. R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 953 and B. 234-37—4 cases fancy prints.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Guguikishore, Narain Lall—case of need, Messrs. R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 955 and B. 238—1 case fancy prints.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Sheo Narayan Bishamber Dayal—case of need, R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 968 and B. 239-43—5 cases fancy prints.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ishirdass Goband Saran—case of need, Messrs. R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 958 and B. 244-45—2 cases fancy prints.

AUCTION SALE OF 308 CASES ANILINE COLOURS.

Under instructions from the P. & O. S. N. Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Victoria Dock No. 10 unclaimed warehouse on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods salved from s.s. Delhi and landed ex-s.s. Mooltan,
P. B. & Co.—308 cases Aniline colours.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

1 cask brandy, 1 case and 21 bottles whisky, cases drugs (pills) metalware, wire nails, empty glass bottles, fire-crackers and benzine, 15 bales paper bags, jeggery, gum and methi seed, casks cement, bundles, buckets, coil, hoop iron, kegs soda, marble slabs, planks.

Also
At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at unclaimed warehouse No. 10 Victoria Dock.—
4 cases carbide cakes, 10 casks Chinaclay, 8 casks cement, 16 bags country onions and waste paper.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the effects of the late Tricumji Hirachana TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th July at the undermentioned places and times.

At Mirza Street Shop, out of Fort at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Dressed pictures in frames, framed pictures, picture papers, looking glasses, coloured and gilt picture mouldings.

At Vithalwady godown, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
7 cases window glasses, coloured and gilt mouldings.

At Ovalwady godown at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
20 cases window glasses framed and unframed pictures etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, writing, dressing and wash-nand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboard, and chairs, phonographs, iron safes, &c.

By order of the concerned—
17 cases each 8 doz, Hempsoled shoes white.
By order of the concerned—
17 cases nuvite wines.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of R. M. Hiramanek, an Insolvent—
1 ebonized grand cottage piano, by Zeitter and Winkelmann Brannchweig (imported by Soundy and Co.), in good order,

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN RAFTERS AND PUNCHING MACHINE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Official Liquidator, the Bombay and Hajaz S. N. Co. of India, Limited, (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at A. M. Jeewanji's Press compound, at Gurupdeo, Tank. Bunder.—

One large lot of wooden rafters about 10 tons and one punching machine, by S. S. Wintaker & Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

VIVELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEARS,
for India.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAMPIRE DANCER!

THE SENSATIONAL STORY OF A MUSIC-HALL "Star."
2000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
A WEIRD MYSTERIOUS DANCE
AT
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE
CHURNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Oscar, a young actor, falls madly love with Silvia, a beautiful music-hall dancer. Silvia's partner in the dance suddenly falling sick, he is selected for the post. He proposes to Silvia, but is refused, as she is already engaged to Count Waldeberg, a rich nobleman. Upon this, he makes a desperate decision. He buys a phial of poison from the chemist's. Putting the phial in his pocket he goes to Silvia's dressing-room. Carried away by powerful emotions, he conducts himself so violently, that Silvia orders him out of the room. Losing all hope, the miserable young man drinks the fatal poison!

Now comes the climax! The curtain rises, the dance commences. It is a weird performance having a deep, mysterious meaning. As the dance progresses, the poison Oscar has swallowed takes effect. His face becomes livid, his eyeballs start out. As Silvia grips him by the throat, his body becomes rigid and the breath goes out of him. All this while Silvia thinks he is acting, and the audience also imagine a very fine piece of acting going on! The dance comes to an end. The house rings with applause. Three times Silvia comes on the stage to make her bow. Three times the curtain falls;—but Oscar rises not. There he lies—a corpse, at the feet of her for whom he has destroyed himself.

THREE USUAL SHOWS
at 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EXTRA 4th SHOW 11-15 to 12-15. P.M.
HALF PRICES : Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 2.
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BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA,
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Re. 1 each.

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For pale people. is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc.-Re. 1-8ans.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

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ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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PRICE Rs. 3.

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Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

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GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Braud Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
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CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
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WANTED.—An UNDERGRADUATE (P. E. or Inter), as GENERAL CLERK. Hindu preferred. Salary Rs. 50.

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TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 76, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
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CHIEF OFFICES :
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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
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CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
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Bombay Branch.

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REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	£ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...		,, 104,847
Annual Income ...		,, 1,468,028
Assets		,,10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies		,,28,032,890

Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910... ... ... £ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.
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Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 2.] [BOMBAY, JULY 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 3-16		3-16
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2	un	chgd
$1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8	un	chgd
aBar Silver in New York ...	28 1-8		1-16
s do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-4		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	61 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-22 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4-67 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 3-4		1-16
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8		1-4
do, 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		1-4

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady—Good business done

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry

Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "

Imports ... 11,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 6 60+03

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 41	6 40	6 33
+03	+03	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 27	6 25	6 23
+02	+03	+02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6 23	6 25	6 25
+02	+02	+03

New York Noon call Oct 11·51 Dec. 11·60.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·66 Dec 11·67.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000

" Receipts at " last year ... 900

" Exports to Great Britain ... .

" Exports to Continent ... 1,000

" Spot Cotton ... 11·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 11·51+05 — Advanced on limited offerings and on Southern buying of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·61+06

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 7-16+1-16

Futures month of Oct ... 11·70+08

Futures month of Dec ... 11·71+07

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, July 2.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Firm and fair business

Tone Cloth.. ... Firm and good business at firm rates

Weft American "54"	...	11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "36"	...	17
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.		
Weft Egyptian "32"	...	11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C	...	9 7-8
Twist "32" B	...	10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	...	13 4 5-8
Twist "36" W T C	...	10 1-8
Twist "36" B	...	10 1-2
Twist "42"	...	11 1-2
Twist American "60"	...	16
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	21
40s Banner Mill Twist	...	10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	...	10 3-4

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...5, 15-16

Buyers or sellers ... ... Sellers.

Months ... ... July.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Wheat White Karachi ... 38—1-4

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—London—Done

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 5-8—1-4

Do Months—June-July—London—Nominal

Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-6lbs. ... No sellers

Do. Month— ... .

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd

Do Month ... ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 86 p.c. ex-ship. ... No sellers.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 2-4+1-4

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Odcutta... ... ... 65—6d

Do, Months—July-Aug.

Do Name of Port—London—Done—Sellers—Easier

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59—1-4

Do. Months—July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-3-6 unchgd

July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 2—3-4d.

July-Aug.—Value—Quie

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 89 1-2—3-4
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 76 7-8—1-2
English best selected Copper:	...	£ 81 3-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d.

ARRIVALS—

"Manipur", "Hidalgo"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 15 7 1-2+1 1-2d

Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Very little business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11—1 1-2d.

Months of Shipments August—Sellers

Tone—Opened firm. Closed steady.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 16 5 1-4—3-4

Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Quietly, Slightly easier.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Month of Shipments ... .

Java Sugar—Small business doing at steady rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3RD JULY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
512 Bars Silver	Rs. 10,50,000	New York	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	31	38,108
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	29,006

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The Home markets closed steadier all round. Private telegrams give Miss Giles's estimate of the condition of the crop as 81·9 per cent. and her estimated reduction of the acreage as 6 1-2 per cent. The New York Journal of Commerce estimates the condition as 81·3 per cent. Weather reports from America are said to be less favourable. The local market opened steady at Rs. 302 for good Broach and Rs. 254 for fully good Bengal. There is still little business doing in the bazaar, and many operators are awaiting receipt of the Bureau Report. Rainfall has increased on the West Coast, and light to moderate rain is reported in Kathiawar and Gujarat, as also in parts of the Central Provinces, and in the Barsi districts. The market closes quiet but steady at our quotations for "suttas," other rates being nominal.

For ready cotton the demand is moderate but prices are quite steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	301 Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	"	296 Jan, "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	293 " "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon...	"	287 " "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	284-5 " "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	268 " "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	260 " "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	268 " "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	254 " "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	289 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	"	260 "
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	270 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000
Total Imports	...	... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·40	6·39	6·32	6·25
—01	—01	—01	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·24	6·22	6·21	6·23	6·24
—01	—01	—02	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Steady	... Rs.	11 10 0 B.T.
September	... "	12 9 0 R.T.
Api-May 1913	... "	11 6 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 8 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	8 10 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	... "	9 5 6 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	.. Rs	13 6 0 B. T.
Forward ...	... "	14 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 48 0 0 Nominal.

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 3 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 0 B. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5 9 6 "
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 11 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,775
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	85
Indian Specie	65

MILLS.

Central India Mining	2,150
David	450
Emperor Edward	517 1-2
Kohinoor	780
Manockji Petit	2,715
New Great Eastern	240
Standard	1,335
Swadeshi Mills	1,460

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	164 1-2 x.d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	188
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord.	305
Colaba Land and Mill	1,427 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 1-2
Treacher & Co	482 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	70
Gujarat Railway	93
Tapti Valley	535

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	4,841	bales.
Wheat	48,111	owts.
Linseed	36,904	"
Rapeseed	20,477	"
Gingellyseed	724	"
Poppyseed	1,645	"
Groundnuts...	580	"
Castorseed	6,504	"
Rice	3,648	"
Myrabollams..	3,671	"
Cottonseed	3,259	"
Mowrasee d	1,206	"
Gram	11,875	"
Joowar	6,421	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	11,597	"

HIGH COURT—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

For Exparte Decree.

201-12—Bhaishanker—R Dhirajlal vs G Nagardas.

Long Causes.

242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S Hoosein vs Sadarmul Jeetmul—Mavi.

86-03—Dastur Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram and another Dikshit.

229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Modi vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.

826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadbooram—Tunsukhrai vs Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Marambai Edg vs Mahomed Mulji Joh S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khundrao Edg Manch N Sh M H.

1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N Vakil and another Payne.

537-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

588-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmalibhai Bhojabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.

998-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

For Consent Decree.

223-11—Patell N. R. Freitas vs I M Lobo and others Daphtary—Patell.

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jethnram and others Dikshit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

296-02—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.

1012-11—Bagh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Deweek and another.

25 10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R. D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little

588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobirm vs K Hajarimul Khai K. G.

468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.

51-11—Motichand Keshowlal—Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Machoji—Mirza.

574-07—Payne—Haji Gulam M Azum vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias—Little.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

For Consent Decree.

769-10—Ardesir R A Rahim and others vs Jimbabai widow and others Payne.

Long Causes.

492-11—Mulla—Velji Bhimji vs Anandibai widow and another—Mantre In person.

350-12—Madhowji Muiji B Yamaji vs N H Belgaumwala Ardesir.

548-12—Motichand—Virji Lakhamsey vs The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.

160-11—Captain—Haji Mahomed E S Bhucand vs Shamsudin Pathan and others—Chitnis and Mitra.

157-12—Jahangir G B—D S Fezarker vs R S Fazarkar and others—Patell Manch N.

207-12—Ardeshir—Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed; and another vs Hassan Essak and others—J M Somji Wadia.

883-05—Nenu—Nemtulla E Noorooddin and Abdul Kayum E Noorooddin and others—Pestonji Payne.

In Re I ArbitAct 9 of 1899 Edgelow D G Sukhadwalla vs G Callianji Shamrao.

775-11—Payne—K E Vegri vs I M Shaikbhoy and others Nanu Patell.

524-11—D'Cunha D—Mistri and others vs Bachubai widow and others Dadachanji D'Cunha D B Mehta.

745-11—In Person Bibibai widow and another vs Ahmed Esmail Nathoo and others Payne.

801-11—Nanu Muljl Kandas vs K Comersey.

732-92—Mautri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Daphtary.

378-11—Pestonji N M Sett vs D S Garewa'a Jamsetji.

21-09—Mehta D S K Patel vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta D.

159-10—Mulla T A K Memajiwalla and others vs S Zafferbhai and others Bicknell.

1103-09 Jehangir G B M Vajeshanker Desai vs P Virji and others Daphtary.

736-11—Harkishunlal Co vs H Bhimji Patell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

JEEJEEBHOY—July 3, at her own residence, Nepean Sea Road, Rai Virbaijee, widow of late Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy and second daughter of late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Funeral at 3 p.m. (B. T.), this evening.

CHINOY.—July 3, at 92-94, Dadiseth Agiary Street Fafiaswadi, Ardeshir Jamsetji Chinoy, eldest son of the late Mr. Jamsetji D.Chinoy (Chinoy, Sons & Co.), Insurance Agents. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock (S. T.) at his residence.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11-30 a.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked and the men who look for the straight, will see the straight."—JOHN RUSKIN.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 21st ult. left Aden at 8. p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6. a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Salsettee" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujarat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of uthe 1st Battalion., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

TURKISH CONSUL.—Djafer Beg, Ottoman Consul General, has returned from his inspection at the Turkish Consulate, Madras.

VENETIAN CLOTH MISSING.—Mr. O. Reetching an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, reported to the police that on Tuesday he took stock of the goods in the firm's godown at Elphinstone Circle, when he found that two cases of Venetian cloth, valued at Rs. 1,200 were missing.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.—Navalkishore Awdit, a Bhaya, employed in the bungalow at Warden Road belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa reported to the police that on Monday night he went to sleep as usual and when he got up in the morning he found that a room of the bungalow had been broken open and property consisting of currency notes, cash and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 106-10 had been stolen from a box.

A NURSE'S MISTAKE.—On Tuesday Mrs. Turner a nurse, residing at Haines Road, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of some poison, which she was said to have taken by mistake. She explained that she had in her hand-bag some cascara tabloids and also corrosive sublimate tabloids, and that they got mixed up and she must have taken one of the latter by mistake. It is said she is progressing favourably in the hospital.

THEFTS.—Chimanlal Jaikinsondass, residing at Girgaum, reported to the police that on Tuesday afternoon he left his coat and "bundi" on a chair in the front room of his house, and went to an inner room to take his food. On his return, after about 40 minutes, the coat and the "bundi" were missing. He has stated that to his "bundi were attached a number of gold studs, and in a pocket in the "bundi he had six notes of the value of Rs. 10 each, and in cash Rs. 8. The total value of the property is put down by the complainant at Rs. 111.—Nathu Pandu, a boiler-maker residing at Duncan Road, has reported to the police that on the 29th June, during his and his wife's absence at work, a brass box containing gold and silver jewellery of the value of Rs. 214 was stolen.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," July 5.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "India", with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

McMANN, Mr. G.	Strong, Mrs. H. G. child and infant.
Tallack, Mr. L. G. C.	
Lake, Lt. B. C.	Mrs. Strong's ayah.
St. Clair, Capt. Hm. C. H.	Evans, Mr. R. J.
	Berliner, Mr. A. and Mrs.
Green, Mr. R.	Mrs. Hepper's ayah.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Milner, Major E. F.	Heron, Mr. A. C.
Carne, Mr. E. D. N.	Summers, Lt. S. H.
Archbald, Mr. W. A.	Wetherall, Lt. S. H.
Buyers, Mr. W. A.	Clay, Major, N. S. R.
Ritchie, Capt. A. E.	Cairy, Capt. V. A. M.
Calvoloressi, Mr. G.	Douglas, Rev. J.
Wilkins, Mr. F. D.	Leong, Mr. Y. K.
Patwardhan, Mr. V. C.	Alexander, Mr. J. A.
Beresford Ash, Lt. D.	Reid, Mr. H. W.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Sydney," July 4.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. "Sydney," to-day from No. 10 Victoria Dock. The medical inspection of cabin passengers will take place in the shed at 10 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Disinfection Shed, near Prince's Dock, at 8-30 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Brandon	Mr. and Mrs. Teeling and 3 children and inft.
Mr. A. Charpy	
Mr. Guizonnier and 2 sons	Mr. A. O. Browne
Mr. Dyson	Mr. Hazell
Mrs. Phipps	Mr. C. Crawley
Mr. Rama Das'chhokra	Mr. E. H. Hudson
Mr. J. L. de Souza Franklin	Mr. Esmail Amood
	Mr. Morris
Mr. W. H. Irens	Col. Kennick

PORT SAID.

Mr. A. M. Goonda	Mrs. Crush
Mr. M. Ebrahim	Mr. Haus Drewitz
Mr. Abdul Rehman	Miss Mabel Woods
Bhoojee Bibi	Miss Rose George
Afiz Bibi	Mr. Pb. May
Khudija Bibi	Mr. Clayton
Siboo Bibi and 2 companions	Mr. Douglas

ADEN.

Mr. Vallibhoy — Mr. Victor Augenstein

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Report for Second Half of the Year 1911.

YEAR'S PROFIT—58 LAKHS.

At the 113th half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, held in London, on the 21st of June, the following report was submitted:—

The Directors submit herewith the audited Accounts for the half-year ended at 31st December last, of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the Rajputana-Malwa Liner, including abstracts showing the gross expenditure divided between the Broad and Metre gauge lines on the basis of actual expenses on each section.

The total length of Railway forming the system worked by the Company at the end of the half-year was 3,166·19 miles (not including the Rajputana-Malwa Railway). This mileage was made up as follows, viz.:—

COMBINED SYSTEM.

	GAUGE. 5½ Feet.	Metre.	2½ Feet.	TOTAL MILEAGE.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry. (of which 241 miles south of Baroda and 11 miles from Ahmedabad to Barejadi, in all 252 miles, are laid with a double track) ...	465·12	39·23	...	504·35
Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpur-Achnera Rys. (of which 26·28 miles are mixed gauge)	2·2	1,777·33		1,931·95
Rajputana-Malwa (Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Section.)	141·14	...		
Palanpur-Deesa Ry	...	17·23		
Total ...	608·46	1,827·84	...	2,436·30

LINES WORKED FOR NATIVE STATES OR OTHER COMPANIES.

Nagda-Ujjain Ry. ...	34·32	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's Rys. ...	Petlad... 21·49	...	...
	Vijapur-Kadi-Kalol 41·27	...	...
	Mehsana. ... 138·01	...	...
	Dubhoe. ...	...	94·47
Jeypore State Ry. ...	...	72·84	... 729·89
Rajpipla State Ry. ...	...	...	37·37
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry. ...	...	88·70	
Ahmedabid-Dholka Ry. ...	...	33·54	...
Tapti Valley Ry.	155·48	...	...
Tarapur Cambay State Ry. ...	12·30	...	...
Total ...	832·05	2,202·30	131·84 3,166·19

The Capital Stock of the Company still stands at £2,000,000, as provided in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Act, 1906, but further capital has been provided by the issue in October, 1908, of £1,000,000 3 1-2 per cent. Debenture Stock, under the option vested in the Secretary of State, towards covering the advances made by him for Capital purposes since 1st January, 1906. The interest payable on this Debenture Stock, and also that on further advances made by the Secretary of State for Capital outlay, form additional charges against the net earnings of the combined system before division of the surplus earnings between Government and the Company.

The Capital Expenditure during the half-year is shown in the table below, and also the total from 1st January, 1906, to end of the half-year:—

	B. B. & C. I. Rly. Rs.	R.-M. Rly. Rs.	Combined System. Rs.
Fical heads:— Land	92,369	—3,033	96,331
Formation, Ballast and Permanent Way... ...	5,92,352	1,89,282	7,81,634
Bridgework ...	3,78,209	19,817	3,98,026
Stations and Buildings ...	2,79,265	1,76,968	4,56,223
Rolling Stock and Plant ...	10,62,859	4,09,439	14,72,098
Various Items ...	56,794	69,205	1,25,999
Total Rs. ...	24,68,638	8,61,678	33,30,311
Previous expenditure since 1st Jan. 1906, Rs...	1,93,56,881	1,58,28,373	3,56,85,254
Total expenditure on Final heads to 31st Dec., 1911, Rs. ...	2,23,25,519	1,66,90,046	3,90,15,565
Add Stores and Suspense Increase since 1st Jan. 1906 ...	9,10,167	28,50,780	37,60,947
Total Capital withdrawals from 1st Jan. 1906, to 31st Dec., 1911, Rs...	2,32,35,686	1,95,40,826	4,27,76,512
Equivalent in sterling ...	£1,549,045	£1,302,722	£2,851,767

Of the expenditure of Rs. 24,68,638 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the half-year, a sum of Rs. 10,45,450 was on account of additional Rolling Stock, and the chief items making up the balance are:—Capital share of renewals with 90-lb. rails, Rs. 2,47,137; rebuilding the Mahi Bridge, Rs. 3,68,914; rebuilding the Par Bridge, Rs. 60,129; shunting yard north of old Baroda Station on Baroda-Godhra-Chord, Rs. 68,317; goods station at Kankaria, Rs. 61,541; interlocking arrangements and alterations to cross-overs, etc., at 15 stations between Bulsar and Baroda, Rs. 87,061; strengthening the road with extra pot sleepers between Baroda and Viramgam, Rs. 57,009; and remodelling the station yard at Wadhwan, Rs. 1,35,683.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, a considerable part of the half-year's expenditure was on additional Rolling Stock, viz., Rs. 3,96,697, and the chief items of outlay on engineering works, are:—Crossing stations between miles 322 and 370 on the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway, Rs. 1,00,759; Tyers Tablet Block Instruments on Cawnpur-Achnera Railway, Rs. 51,282.

RESULTS OF WORKING FOR 19.1.

It is on the results of the calendar year as a whole that the Company's participation in the profits of the working of the system depends, and the results for the year 1911, are as follows:—The aggregate gross earnings (exclusive of those of the subsidiary worked lines) amount to Rs. 5,56,15,46; the working expenses to Rs. 2,81,53,956, and the net earnings to Rs. 2,74,58,504. Deducting the fixed sum of Rs. 2,00,00,000, due to the Secretary of State, which is the first charge on the net earnings, together with a further sum of Rs. 14,96,154, representing interest on additional capital provided since 1st January, 1906, and allowing for unrealised earnings, there remains a surplus of Rs. 58,91,007 for apportionment between the Secretary of State and the Company. The Company's share of this amounts, after deduction of Indian Income Tax, to Rs. 4,30,868 or £28,836 subject to English Income Tax, say £1,682. From the sum of £27,154 thus available, the Directors recommend the payment in July next of a dividend of 10s. per cent. and a bonus of 10s. per cent., subject to Income Tax, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 30s. per cent., and that the balance of, £8,321 be carried forward.

Coaching traffic shows an increase of Rs. 6,60,092, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of Rs. 4,35,901 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; Goods traffic, a decrease of Rs. 1,73,380 on the former Railway, and an increase of Rs. 10,77,998 on the latter; Sundries, a decrease of Rs. 1,057 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and an increase of Rs. 78,715 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and Telegraph, an increase of Rs. 4,108 on the former and of Rs. 5,050 on the latter.

Of the increase of Rs. 6,60,092 above shown for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, a sum of Rs. 5,56,448, was derived from the Passenger Traffic, all classes showing improvement both in number and receipts, due chiefly to the visit of the King-Emperor and the Coronation Durbar. The increase of Rs. 4,35,901 for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was also chiefly due to the Coronation Durbar, Rs. 2,16,840, being from the Passenger Traffic, Rs. 48,024 from Passengers' Luggage and Military Baggage, Rs. 1,07,362 from carriages, horses, etc., and Rs. 49,366 from parcels.

The decrease of Rs. 1,73,380 in receipts in goods traffic on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, was wholly in general merchandise, owing to falling off in traffic in cotton (raw), wheat, oil seeds and sugar. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the increase of Rs. 10,77,998 is chiefly accounted for by an improvement in earnings in general merchandise to the extent of Rs. 10,23,248, mainly in cotton piece goods and grain and pulse.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

	1911.	1910.	Increase+ Decrease— in 1911.
	Combined Gauges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance.....	30,09,707	23,16,202	+ 3,93,505
Locomotive.....	52,06,309	47,81,619	+ 4,24,689
Carriage and Wagon.....	13,18,986	13,14,812	+ 4,174
Traffic.....	23,1·891	21,11,324	+ 2 07,557
General Charges	12,33,860	11,99,657	+ 34,203
Miscellaneous...	9,86,702	5,15,923	+ 4,70,774
Total Rs.	1 40,74,454	1,25,39,552	+15,34,902

Under Maintenance of Way and Works, the increase of Rs. 1,78,748 on the Broad-gauge is wholly accounted for by higher expenditure on the item Permanent Way, due chiefly to the fact of 35 miles having been relaid with 90-lb. rails as against 21 miles in the corresponding half of 1910. On the Metre-gauge the increase is also wholly in the item Permanent Way, due partly to more extensive renewals and partly to outlay on works in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

Under Locomotive Expenses, the small increase of Rs. 13,752 on the Broad-gauge is made up of Rs. 26,884, Running Expenses, and Rs. 1,30,690, Coal, due chiefly to additional train mileage, less decreases of Rs. 72,495 on Maintenance and Renewals of Engines, and Rs. 34,332 on Maintenance and Renewals of Machinery and Plant. On the Metre-gauge the chief increases are Coal, Rs. 268,275 due mainly to additional train mileage, and Maintenance and Renewals of Engines, Rs. 1,57,494, due chiefly to extensive repairs to a larger number of engines, viz., 90 as against 71 in the corresponding half-year of 1910.

Under Carriage and Wagon Expenses there is a decrease of Rs. 50,281 on the Broad-gauge in the item Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles, on which there was exceptionally heavy outlay in the corresponding half-year of 1910, and a counterbalancing increase of Rs. 54,455 on the Metre-gauge, the net increase being only Rs. 4,174

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Parnes, 2127 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 21 cabin and 223 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 2285 tons, Captain E Shapland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow &c, with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2770 tons, Captain T Croft, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of coal and general.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney 2486 tons, Captain P Gary, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea &c, with a general cargo and passengers. She sails to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's. steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G R Elton, will sail to-day for Bushehr etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,957 tons, Captain J C Tice will sail to-day for Antwerp etc, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,598 tons, Captain F J Cossack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Hayden, 2,482 tons, Captain J S Allen will sail to-day for Port Said for orders) with a general cargo.

The steamer Aroscastle, 2,869 tons, Captain L Wainwright, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 2nd July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .... R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palmarus ..Comdr Taylor ..... Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Comdr De Burgh ..... S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett ..... R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 3.

Alcanda	3895	Smith	W & A Graham & Co
Ashburton	2333	M.news	J Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur	2936	Peck	T M & Co
Belle of France	2469	Curell	A Yule & Co
Clan Alpine	2285	Shotland	J Finlay & Co
Kassra	505	King	M M & Co
Lindenfels	3515	Mullins	W & A G & Co
Masunda	3178	Burne	W & A G & Co
Montebello	2770	Croft	J F & Co
Nairn	3627	Lassen	Killick Nixon & Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	T M & Co
Pandua	2126	McClelland	M M & Co
Parnes	2127	Williams	M M & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2535	McEsan	Shah S N Co
Shirley	2132	Scone	T M & Co
Scalda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Sydney	2493	Gary	M M & Co
Qurimba	4947	Smith	M M & Co
Umta	3492	Wilson	M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co
Wirawa	2176	Tipper	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	6-7	P & O
O&E Prut	2857	Evans	Hamburg	7-7	W & A G & Co
F Clan McNeil	2594	Higgins	Grafton	9-7	J Finlay & Co
H Islami	1654	Newby	Jeddah	Bo& P S N Co	
K Frank Coverdale	2498	Scorn	Port Said	5-7	Ralli Bros
L Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	6-7	B & P S N Co
M Arcescastle	2369	Wain Wright	1-7	W & A G & Co	
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson	6-7	R A Willis	
O Bedrie	1633	Fisher	Arabi Steamers & Co		
P Maryada Shoal	2335	Caldecott	Dunkirk	6-7	R A Willis
Q Rahmani	1,872	Greves	Bo & P S N Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	6-7 W & A Graham & Co
4	Haydan	2182	Allen	Port Said	Ralli Bros
5	Rugbean	2650	Brown	Hamburg	6-7 Ralli Bros
6	Gramsbergn	3157	Gast	6-7	T Morrison & Co
8	Gulistan	2818	Watt	M M & Co	
9	Chanda	3951	Tice	4-7	M M & Co
12x13	Caledonia	3449	Snow	P & O Co	
14	Lhasa	950	Manley	Kobe	5-7 M M & Co
15	Karrachee	2323	Cattral	6-7	Ralli Bros
16	Kola	510	Elton	M M Co	

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	Repairing B P Trust

M W D D

Nawab	2541	Koss	Calcutta	A M Jeewanjee

Offside F

Koniz	3176	Hodt	A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Parnes	Williams	Zanzibar June 23
	Clan Alpine	Shapland	G'gow, May 30
	Montebello	Croft	Hull, June 2
	Sydney	Gary	Noumea, June 4

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Bassano	Boxhall	Hull, &c
	Lindula	Piggott	Calcutta
	Gymeric	Cusack	Calcutta
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sydney, Gary, for Marseilles.
" Kola, Elton, for Marseilles.
" Chanda, Tice, for Antwerp.
" Hayden, Allen, for Port Said for orders.
" Aros Castle Wainwright for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left Karachi on 3rd instant morning and is due here on the 5th instant noon. The same Co's steamer Trieste, left Trieste, on the 1st instant and is due here on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—2 bales cotton rope, Duncan Straton and Co; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 30 bales wool, D 'Koondammall; 31 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 8 bales wool, Bombay and Co; 17 bales wool D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, E Agarchand; 50 bales cottonwaste, Solomon Bros; 53 bales wool, D Nagji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—11 bales yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Circassia s—5 cwts rice, S and I El Fazul.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—3 cwts ivory, H Baldeodas.

Caledonia s—7 bales carpets, King King and Co; 91 cwts old rubber. A H A Sabawalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—6 pkgs carpet etc, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Pruth s—26 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2000 cwts oil cakes, The Bombay Flour and Oil Mill.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Gulistan s—7,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Gramsbergen s—9,000 cwts rapeseed, 7,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,060 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 15 bales hemp, E Omersey; 100 bales hemp, 500 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pruth s—105 cwts kangseed, 500 cwts weedseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause; 20 bales cotton, 275 bales savri cotton, 55 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 106 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 1,200 cwts oil cakes. M H Dehdasby.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Kurachee s—16,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Frank Coverdale s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 4th July, 1912.

BRAZIL FOR EMIGRANTS.

"READ, mark, learn and inwardly digest, and treat with the contemptuous scorn it merits, any attempt to discredit such a country as Brazil," is the tenour of an official publication, bringing into notice the attractions of that country to the agriculturist and the man who will work. The only qualification of the immigrant is that he shall be able to work and willing to live a moral life. Brazil has an area of over five and half million square miles and an approximate population of over twenty-four millions which is not nearly enough for its requirements. In order to induce aliens to adopt Brazil as their home, the then Emperor, Dom Pedro, invited over a number of Germans, and colonies were formed. Years later the Prussian Government passed a law prohibiting the emigration of its subjects to Brazil, followed long after by French, later by German prohibitive measures, and since 1891 emigration of Europeans has declined. But something like ninety thousand Portuguese, Spaniards, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Russians, Syrians and others are included in the population. The fact that from many parts of the United States repeated applications for concessions are received, may be taken as an acknowledgment that the conditions of life are not objectionable. One society, sixteen hundred strong, desires to migrate from California to Brazil, while the great interest taken in the country, generally by the United States, shows that the shrewd farmers of that country recognise its agricultural possibilities. Japanese in Brazil number five thousand. The compiler of the volume, which is published in England by Messrs. Butler and Tanner, Mr. J. C. Oakenfull, says "it is doubtful whether the introduction of these coolies will prove an unmixed blessing" and a section of the press is now engaged in warning the nation of the "Asiatic Peril." Nevertheless it is shown that the quality of the immigrants steadily improves. Their condition is not at all unsatisfactory and in Brazil the agricultural labourer, as with those in the towns, have many advantages.

Immigrants need have no fear as to the security of their earnings. Their wages are, by the law, the first call on an estate. If they hire themselves out through the medium of the Government, its officers say that the contract is entirely in order and enforce its provisions. There are no religious disabilities of any kind and members of almost any faith are scattered over the Republic—"Mahomedans, Jews, Evangelicals, Positivists, as well as the majority, who are Roman Catholics." One state, Bahia, has established a department of colonisation and is now issuing literature in various European languages with a view to attracting settlers. Matto Grosso, another state, offers free lots of land, but the cost of land in all other states is cheap and payment is spread over a number of years. Moreover, the colonists are transported from the capital at Government expense. Along the Sao Paulo branch of the Central Railway, a colony for the accommodation of five hundred families has just been opened and the cost per lot to the first comers will be only £63. Government has passed many liberal measures for the benefit of settlers, those who have been through the hands of the Immigration Department being enabled to send for their families at Government expense and are entitled to free legal advice with regard to contracts with employers. The Congress has under consideration a proposal to concede free grants of land to suitable immigrants in groups of families, definite title deeds being given after proof that reasonable improvements have been carried out and the land properly cultivated. Every facility is afforded the poorest immigrant for making a living. In case he is an artifice without means, he is provided with tools and unskilled men are found employment immediately on landing.

Agriculturists from India would find themselves in perfectly congenial surroundings. Coffee, sugar, cotton, tabacco, tea, and the usual cereals they are accustomed to. They would find other crops of which they have probably never heard, but nothing to cause them dismay. While there are all the fruits of this country with many additions to their number, the mineral ressurces are vast and in their development the Indian labourer would prove us useful as the Japanese. As we have stated there is nothing to prevent Indians emigrating to Brazil or to their acquiring settlements. At ports equipped for the reception of immigrants they are provided with lodging, food, etc., until their destination is chosen, then gratuitous transport is provided for the immigrant and his belongings, the Government undertaking to repatriate such agricultural immigrants as may have been brought in at their own expense, if they have resided less than two years in Brazil and are incapacitated from earning their own living and have none of their family to support them. To immigrants who establish themselves in any part of the country and devote themselves to any branch of agriculture, industry or trade, or to any useful craft or profession, guarantees are given—of complete liberty of action and freedom to engage in any trade provided that the same does not endanger public safety, health or morals; complete liberty of religious belief and finally civic rights are enjoyed under the constitution and laws by Brazilians themselves. The conditions appear generous and it may be worth while enquiring what measure of welcome would be accorded batches of Indians whether workers or traders and whether the outcry against the "Asiatic Peril" is likely to grow stronger in the near future.

COMMITTEE ON PATENT MEDICINES.

PATENT medicines are much more largely used by the average man in India than by the average man at Home, and consequently a good deal of interest will be taken in this country in the sitting of the Select Committee, which is inquiring in London into the laws relating to their advertisement and sale. An important witness, who was called the other day, was Dr. Alfred Cox, Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, who said some remarkable things. He said that evidence of direct injury by patent medicines was very scanty, but in many instances it could be shown that the drug or alcoholic habit was traceable to patent medicines. Many a patient had taken to the use of opium after drinking chlorodyne, and many cases of alcoholism, especially among women, originated in the use of wines, which were advertised as medicines or tonics. It is not at all difficult to accept the latter statement, but it is decidedly a shock to know that chlorodyne, a medicine which is so commonly taken in the East, is capable of working so much mischief. It is one of those statements, of course, which it is impossible for the layman to check, and which probably strike him as having an appearance of exaggeration, for every day experience in India teaches one that even if there has been a number of such cases, their proportion to the very large number of people, who have taken this medicine, must be very small. Continuing in a very outspoken manner, Dr. Cox said, "The greater number of instances of injury arising from the use of patent medicines and appliances must, however, be placed under the heading of indirect injury, the injury being due to their being substituted for proper medical treatment. The great reliance placed by a large section of the public on patent medicines could be traced, either to the innate love, of the miraculous of the average human mind or to the impression made on ignorant people by the character of the advertisements. These were drawn up with great skill and subtlety, seizing on certain common symptoms and exaggerating them, and, in order to work on the fears and emotions of nervous people, alleged successes of the remedy were described and absolute cure was often guaranteed." Sharing these views, the British Medical Association suggests strong legislation in order to check sales, and their suggestions include the publication on each package of medicine the name and quantity of each of the constituents, a proviso which would seriously curtail the sale of several remedies, which are known to be compounded of very simple ingredients, as well as the proviso that the label should constitute a warranty. Finally, Dr. Cox made what appears to us to be quite an unjustified attack upon the Press, whom he accused of being "deeply implicated" in the traffic, This is surely too strong an impression. The Press certainly receives a considerable amount of revenue from the proprietors of patent medicines, but it is in no way "implicated" in their trade or traffic. This fact is not sufficient ground for Dr. Cox's complaint, for we believe that the newspapers, who would refuse to open their columns to a genuine agitation on behalf of the public, are very few, and this opinion seems to be confirmed by the amount of publicity, which has been given to Dr. Cox's evidence.

LABOUR PARTY'S THREAT.

WE do hope that the Liberal party, which has on many occasions given way to Labour demands will, on this occasion, which is created by the circumstances at Hanley, ignore the threat, which the party has issued. No reasonable man will admit that the Labour party has any right to regulate the Liberal party's allocation of its candidates, and the Labourites' attitude becomes the more impertinent, when we remember that it was not very long ago that they did the same thing themselves, running a Labour candidate against the Liberal candidate at Oldham, and incidentally enabling the Conservatives to win the seat. Their present attitude emphasises the policy, which they have now for some time made apparent, of an endeavour to be recognised as a distinct party in the House of Commons, and to cut themselves completely adrift from any permanent alliance with the Liberals. Its emphasis, however, at the present moment, in the manner which is proposed, does not seem to be opportune, for we fail to see how it can do the Labour party anything but harm. The Government are quite certain of the support of the Irish, unless they come to blows in the committee stage of the Home Rule Bill. In that event, the Labour party would not be strong enough to prevent the Government from finding itself in a very precarious situation. Consequently, while the Labourites, if they carry out their threat and stay away from the House for a fortnight, may cause the Liberals some inconvenience and, materially reduce majorities, they will not be able to cause them serious embarrassment, so long as the Irish vote is assured. Thus the Labourites do themselves no present good and the Government no harm; while in the future reprisals may be expected from exasperated Liberals.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

THE Suffragettes must be in happy mood, for if they have missed a great chance of making a public demonstration, they may claim that they have terrorized London Liberals into an amazing confession of helplessness. The Government are reaping a full harvest of the seed sown in the Home Secretary's weakness, and so long as Mr. McKenna has anything to do with the Home Office their humiliation will continue to accumulate. The release from prison of Mrs. Pankhurst and the Lawrences, ill though the two women may have been, was in all the circumstances not warranted. Had there been any hope that the leniency shown to these people would have been followed by an improvement in the conduct of their friends not much could be said. On the contrary, however, their hooliganism has been as disgraceful since the release as before, and there is nothing to put to the credit side against Mr. McKenna's absurd surrender to mob law and intimidation. There is just this little satisfaction to be derived from the situation. Matters cannot be allowed to grow much worse before a definite attempt is made to destroy the women's conspiracy against law and order, and the sooner the Suffragettes provide the occasion for doing so the better.

UNIVERSITIES' CONGRESS.

INDIA looms large in the Congress of the Empire's universities, a fact which will, we hope, show Indians that with the people who really matter the country is beginning to receive that measure of attention which is her due. It may have been accidental, but it is noteworthy all the same that in enumerating the "brains of the Empire," the Secretary for the Colonies led off with India, and there is no doubt that during the past three decades the Indian institutions have produced men and scholars able to hold their own with the best. That is not to say, of course, that all Indian graduates may be regarded as ideal, nor that the systems followed in the Indian universities are the soundest that can be designed; but that they are progressing rapidly along the road to the best standard most things go to show. Two of the Indian representatives at the Congress—Dr. Deva Persad Sabhadicary and Dr. P. C. Roy—have already received signal recognition from British universities, Glasgow and Durham respectively, and we have no doubt their presence at Home will do much to remove many misunderstandings that at present exist.

SIR GEORGE and Lady Clarke held a reception at Government House on Tuesday night, some four hundred guests being present.

THE despatch embodying the proposals of the Government of India on the subject of lady doctors in India will reach the Secretary of State shortly.

The Mysore Government have formed a Railway Construction Department with Mr. S. A. S. Bell in charge as engineer-in-chief. He is, in the first instance, to devote his attention to the revision of the projects for the Bowringpet-Kolar and Arsikere-Hassan-Mysore lines, with a view to construction at an early date. He will also submit a construction programme for the next five years.

The opening of an Agricultural School in Bangalore has been sanctioned according to the scheme of Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore. It is intended, primarily to train the sons of landlords to work their own land and not to qualify for State Service. The course will be spread over two years and will include veterinary science.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November, 1911, the Hon. Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar asked the following question :—"Is it a fact that no fees are allowed to examiners of the Government Annual Vernacular Final Examination as are allowed in the case of Government School Final Examination?" A reply in the affirmative was given and it was added that the matter was under inquiry. It is now notified that the Governor in Council has now fully considered the question and has decided that the examiners at the Vernacular Final Examination should be paid fees in accordance with a scale approved by Government.

A PRESS Note issued last night states :—At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th March last the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos raised the question of the advisability of appointing a special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu schools in the Northern Division as had been done in the case of the Southern Division, and Government undertook to consider the suggestion. The result of the enquiries instituted in pursuance of this undertaking is to show that, not only is there a Mahomedan Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for each of the six districts in the Northern Division, but two of the six Deputy Educational Inspectors are also Mahomedans. In these circumstances, and since the number of Urdu schools in the Northern Division is but little more than half the number in the Southern Division, Government see no reason for appointing a special Mahomedan Deputy Inspector for the Northern Division.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

European Politics From a French View.

BERLIN, JUNE 14.

In the French popular paper *Echo de Paris* the Deputy of the Chamber M. Jules Delafosse devotes a somewhat lengthy leader to the question what an Anglo-French alliance ought to bring about. Among the many journalistic essays devoted to this problem in the French Press, M. Delafosse's outspoken views attracted much attention and were highly applauded as straightforward and statesmanlike. To outsiders they are rather an amusing symptom of phantastic bragging, but as such undoubtedly characteristic of French political discussion now-a-days.

According to M. Delafosse, it is a great misfortune not only for England but for France as well that in consequence of their great victory in the elections of 1906, the Liberals got hold of the helm of the State. He is convinced, "that the English Radicals are worth as much as the French Radicals, and the latter are good for nothing." Mr. Campbell Bannermann, he assures us, who, thanks heaven, is now dead, was the same type of man as Mr. George Lloyd who is still alive and pretty active; both being conceited babblers. The only member of the present Cabinet in whom M. Delafosse has confidence is Sir Edward Grey. For he alone is credited with a true insight into the danger of England losing her supremacy at sea. That Germany is going to increase her navy from year to year and that there will be no limitation to this increase, M. Delafosse takes for granted. But he is convinced that Austria-Hungary and Italy are following the German example of naval expansion and that in future the united navies of the Triple Alliance are to be reckoned with.

This formidable naval armament of the three allied nations of Central Europe is held out as a certainty that ought to frighten English politicians. Many French writers now join the chorus, when speaking of maritime affair. But at the same time we find French authorities wishing to persuade us that for financial reasons Germany be incapable of strengthening her armaments, that the triple alliance be split within itself, Italy more ready to attack Austria than to fight by the side of Austria-Hungary against any third power. It is amusing to compare the facts on which the French writers base their optimism after a military review with those utterances addressed to England for the purpose of creating a nightmare of the naval strength of the Triple Alliance.

But our writer knows a way out of all difficulties for the opponents of the three allied powers of Central Europe. Transform the existing Anglo-French Entente into an efficient alliance, and all dangers will disappear at once. Even now the co-operation of English and French Diplomacy has borne good fruit. But a really efficient alliance would be sure of continuous success. The only thing needed was an English Army of 500,000 men quartered on the Continent so as to support the gallant French army. That the combined armies of England and France could count of victory as a certainty, the writer takes for granted. The only drawback is, that the English Liberals will not listen to such wholsome advice. If we ask, why these good friends of France object to a landing of an army of 500,000 men on the Continent, we are told that this is a deplorable phenomenon of Anti-nationalism and even of degeneration. The writer finds that there is at present a peculiar lack of great politicians discernible both in England and Russia. If either of them had a man who combined the resourcefulness of mind as Count Cavour possessed it with the firmness of resolution characteristic of Prince Bismarck, all would be right in the world. For then Europe would soon get rid of the pressure exercised by Germany. The writer formulates his demand: "The nations are entitled to breathe freely, the states are meant to live a life according to their own desires, so that all will attire the summit of their development and obey the law of their destiny."

High-flown phrases one should think. But the mental disposition of the French is recognizable in these generalities. For it is quite overlooked that in that political Millennium Germany ought to enjoy the same self-assertion as all other nations. That the ambition of Germany is the only obstacle in the way for attaining the final goal, is not contended; for the history of the last forty years, i. e., of the whole period since the national consolidation of Germany does not yield as single instance of German interference in the internal affairs of her neighbours. But in the eyes of this Frenchman, the very existence of a united German nation is looked upon as an anomally. The normal state of European liberty appears to him a renewal of the French supremacy on the Continent as it existed in the times of Lewis XIV. and Napoleon I. To bring Europe back to that political constellation, is in his opinion the proper object of the Triple Entente. If England and Russia would only see this and act with one will for carrying it through, the "liberation" of Europe could be effected in a very short time.

Here we see clearly what the French Jingoes aim at when they insist on the Triple Entente turning over a new leaf by a close alliance of England and France. If circumstances changed so as to render such aims possible, the German Press would have good reason for getting alarmed at the transformation of the Anglo-French Entente into a well-defined alliance. But for the present there seems to be little inclination in responsible English quarters to place the English Army at the disposal of the great Frenchman who may be willing to fulfil the destiny of France.

GERMAN SHIPPING TRADE.

That the prosperous condition of the World's Trade in 1911 was fully taken advantage of by the German Trans-oceanic Shipping Companies is evident from the annual reports now at hand. For the German sea-going shipping trade the regular lines owned by joint-stock Companies are far more important than the tramps, mostly belonging to private firms. The proportion of the two groups is about the reverse of that in the English Shipping business. He, therefore, got from the published balance sheets of the German shipping Companies a fair estimate of the development of the whole trade. Now we find, that out of a total of 14 large shipping companies, twelve were in a position to declare higher dividends for 1911 than for the previous year. Three of these (among them the Hamburg-America Line) increased their dividend by one per cent, five (among them the Norddeutscher Lloyd) enhanced it by two per-cents., one paid 3 per cents. more, two went up by 4 per-cents. and one, the "Deutsche Levante Linie" paid even 6 per cents. more than in the previous year. Only two German shipping companies constrained themselves to paying the same dividend as for 1910; but there was no single instance of the dividend of a German shipping company falling below that paid the year before. Sailing ships also profited from the favourable condition of the marine freight market. There has been a great deal of complaint that the tonnage of freight steamers and sailing vessels fell short of the world's requirements.

This great success of the shipping trade appears all the more remarkable, because it is still remembered, that during the summer months of 1911, the political situation was most uncertain, so that Lloyds' even declared the war risk to be excluded from further contracts. Afterwards the Italian-Turkish War and the Revolution in China threatened to impede the shipping in the Mediterranean and in the Chinese seas. The preparations for the electioneering campaign in the United States affected the passengers' traffic, but less to the detriment of the German Companies than to that of their competitors. Of economical drawback, the drop in the rubber market interfered with the traffic to North Brazil the failure of crops in the Argentine Republic manifested itself in the shipping returns of Buenos Aires. On the other hand, the splendid cotton crops in the United States, the exceptionally large amounts of silk, rice and tea produced in Japan, the growing exportation of wheat from Australia, of all cereals from Morocco and of copra from the South Sea Islands helped much to swell the carrying trade of the world.

This boom in the freight market continued during the first half of 1912 and became even more marked. Especially the long Charter agreements offered to the tramps proves that there is a pressure of cargo awaiting shipment in spite of the higher freight rates now ruling. That is, however, not entirely a clear gain to the shipping companies. For we ought to take into consideration, that the wages of sailors and port hands have risen in the last few years and that the Assurance Companies considerably raised the premiums for all cargo on board-ships older than fifteen years.

Quite naturally the present prosperity caused many companies to give orders for building new ships, often with an exceptionally high capacity of carrying freight. The "Imperator," a 50,000 tons steamer just launched for the Humburg-America Line is a sign of the general expectation of a continuation of the present boom. It is the first of three Leviathans destined for the North-Atlantic freight and passenger traffic. As a justification of this optimism the gradual increase of the population in Europe and overseas, the growing purchasing power of all nations and the progressive development of distant countries are pointed to. Especially iron ore will have to be imported to Europe over large distances. The luxury of travelling is at present indulged in by always growing percentages of the population, and the immigration to overseas countries is again gradually extending.

GERMAN THEATRES.

Every year we get a statistical Report on the playbills of German Theatres. We thereby can see at a glance firstly to what extent the German nation is treated to theatricals of a professional style and in what direction the taste of the German theatre-going public is changing. The latest statistics for the season 1910 to 1911 are just out and are especially interesting. There are in the German Empire, 435 towns that have at least one theatre of their own. Altogether there are 665 permanent stages, and the number of performances given rose to upwards of 38,000 giving an average of 60 performances to every theatre. Of various plays we find 2,525, so that on an average a run of 16 performances in the course of the season was attained. The lion's share was taken by the spoken drams, to which 2,056 plays are to be credited. Of Operas only 218 various productions were counted, of the Comic Opera only 208 and of Pantomimes and Ballets not more than 43.

As regards Operas, we notice with pleasure that Mozart's melodious creations came again more into the foreground. His "Charming Flute" was performed 208 times againt 178 times in the previous season. But the greatest favourite was the new Opera by Richard Strauss, entitled the "Chevaller of Roses"; this piece was performed 228 times and is sure to have larger run in the next season. At the same time the popularity of his "Salome" rose from 37 to 69 performances, while "Electra," although newer, fell to 44 performances. But the long run of the same piece is reserved in Germany to the Comic Opera. Here we find also rapid changes up and down according to the whims of fashion. Thus the "Musician girl" jumped up from 199 to 1,092 repetitions and was beaten only by the "Count of Luxembourg" with 1,794 performances. That the life of even favourite comic operas is but short, we perceive from the fate of that beautiful Operette "The Dollar Princess"; it came down from 768 to 414 repetitions and is destined to disappear soon altogether.

It is obvious that the spoken drama has no records to compete with those monster figures. Here we need only group of some favourite poets. Of Ibsen's plays we had 686 performances against 724 in the previous year. The works of Herr Sudermann and Herr Hauptmann also suffered something in popularity. Of all non-German poets William Shakespeare stands foremost with 1,042 perfomances. Of his dramas 25 were given in Germany during the season of Ibsen's 19. These are high figures, hardly reached anywhere also, and clear indications of the universal interest taken in the dramatic art. It is also remarkable that the heavy and somewhat depressing creations of Frederick Hebbel are gaining in popularity. There were 448 repetitions of them against 245 in the previous year. In the same way the plays of Heinrich von Kleist rose from 214 to 327 performances. But they were much more frequent in the season of 1911 to 1912, because the hundreth anniversary of his death was celebrated in the beginning of 1912.

L. ASCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Boy Scouts: an Appeal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will some generous and patriotic philanthropist show his benevolent good nature by responding to the following appeal?

With the advent of the monsoon, some difficulty is experienced in the training of the Boy Scouts of our city. This can be readily overcome by the provision of a Club Room, where the lads could assemble on wet evenings for their necessary instructions and exercise. Now, as to the ways and means of providing this room—

It is suggested that a room about 50' by 20' would well suit the purpose, a lavatory should be attached (if possible), and it should be in the near vicinity of the Cooperage. The rent for such a room would probably not exceed Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 p.m., and if the benevolent donor is prepared to pay the rent in perpetuity, he will earn the lasting gratitude of the Scouts. Alternatively, should the financial burden be too heavy for his shoulders, it may be possible for several friends to club together and raise the requisite amount either by donations or annual (or monthly) subscriptions. The latter would have its drawbacks with an ever-changing population like that of Bombay, but it seems to be the more feasible of the two propositions. As a second alternative, it might be practicable to erect a small, inexpensive pavilion containing such a room. Of course, it is intended that the room should be used all the year round, while its utility will be specially apparent in the monsoon months, when the weather conditions so often make it impossible to have outdoor recreation. It is proposed to move into the room the well-furnished library of books and magazines which the troop has the good fortune to have the free use of, also, to have a full equipment of indoor games such as draughts, etc., so that it will serve the double purpose of a room for instruction and exercise as well as for recreation throughout the year.

Communications should be addressed to the Scoutmaster, 1st Bombay Boy Scouts, Ormsby House, Apollo Bunder, or to Captain T. Todd, Kirkee, who will both gladly render every assistance in their power towards realising the desired end.—Yours, etc.,

NOEL POOLE, Scout Master.

LIBERALS AND LABOURITES.

SERIOUS QUARREL AMONG COALITIONISTS.

Threatened Withdrawal of the Labour Vote.

BITTER FIGHT IN VIEW IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

A remarkable Parliamentary crisis has arisen owing to the Liberals preparing to contest the constituency of Hanley, rendered vacant by the death, recently, of Mr. Enoch Edwards (Labour.)

Labourites have threatened to fight the Crewe constituency unless the Liberal candidate is withdrawn from Hanley and to withdraw entirely from the House of Commons during the next fortnight, and concentrate their efforts upon supporting the Labourite candidates, thus depriving the Government of 44 votes in the House of Commons.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. George Rittner has been adopted Conservative candidate for Hanley, Mr. Outhwaite, an enthusiastic land reformer, Liberal candidate, while the Labourite candidate will be chosen by the North Staffordshire Federation of Miners.

The Master of Elibank, in an interview, said the Liberals at Hanley were responsible for the election of the late Mr. Edwards and they had always regarded the seat as Liberal. He had consistently endeavoured to act fairly to the Labour party, and had thereby incurred Liberal criticism in various constituencies, but in this instance he would fail in his duty if he did not support the Liberal candidate.

[Mr. George H. Rittner, who has been adopted as the Unionist candidate, is well known in the constituency. This will be his third attempt to win the seat for his party.]

THE LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Welsh Parliamentary party have appointed a special committee to investigate land conditions in Wales with a view to special legislation in the near future.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Leader's Urgent Appeal to Continue Struggle.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Prominent London Trade-Unionists predict that the Strike Committee will order a general resumption of work after the week-end.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Roberts, M.P., addressing the strikers on Tower Hill, urged them to persist in the struggle in which Labour members would help. He was confident that the employers would be compelled to meet the men and settle the dispute within a fortnight.

FRENCH DOCKERS' STRIKE.

DUNKIRK, JULY 3.

The dockers here have struck to support the seamen.

RUSSO-INDIAN RAILWAY.

Sir E. Grey Says Military Experts were Consulted.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Walter Guinness asked whether the military authorities were asked for their opinion on the general principle of direct Russo-Indian Railway communication, or merely invited to suggest the conditions which would make the scheme least objectionable strategically.

Sir Edward Grey said the general question, as well as the particular scheme, were considered and the views of the chief military authorities were expressed to the Government of India and at home.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Canadian Ministers in London to Discuss Policy.

LONDON, JULY 3.

With the arrival of Mr. Borden, it is expected that there will be, to-day, eight Canadian Cabinet Ministers in London, accompanied by several heads of departments.

The chief subject of discussion with the Imperial Government will be the Naval policy.

THE BALLOON DISASTER.

Occurrence Witnessed by 3,000 People.

ATLANTIC CITY, JULY 2.

Three thousand persons witnessed the disaster to Vaniman's balloon.

At first everything was hidden by a mass of flames; then the falling wreckage could be seen.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, JULY 2.

The French Chamber has adopted the Bill establishing a Protectorate over Morocco by 460 votes to 79.

CATTLE DISEASE OUTBREAK

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Runciman stated that the four main disease centres had been defined, namely, Cumberland, South Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire and South Northumberland.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Hon. Mr. Wilson Secured the Nomination.

MR. BRYAN'S "FAREWELL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 2.

Mr. Wilson has been nominated Democratic candidate for the Presidency by acclamation.

BALTIMORE, JULY 2.

The landslide in favour of Mr. Wilson was sudden and rapid.

At the forty-third ballot, Mr. Wilson had gained 78 votes. After the forty-fifth, Mr. Underwood's candidature was withdrawn. At the beginning of the forty-sixth, seeing further accessions to Mr. Wilson's cause, the leaders of the Clark party hastily withdrew their candidate amid wild confusion.

A New York delegate proposed that Mr. Wilson be nominated by acclamation, the suggestion being received with a roar of assent.

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

The National Convention of the members of Mr. Roosevelt's Progressive Party has been fixed for August 1st in Chicago.

BALTIMORE, JULY 3.

Mr. Marshall, Governor of Indiana, has been nominated as Vice-President.

Mr. Clark was among the first to send congratulations to Mr. Wilson. He has also issued a statement thanking his adherents, and attributing the loss solely to Mr. Bryan's "vile and malicious slanders."

Mr. Bryan refused nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He said this was his valedictory speech. After sixteen years of fighting he found he had made enemies and he believed another could lead the party to victory more advantageously. He promised to be as active in this campaign as any candidate.

Mr. Bryan's speech was greatly applauded.

MR. CORBET'S SEND-OFF.

New Madras Advocate-General Eulogized.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Corbet, on his appointment to be Advocate-General at Madras, and his wife, were given a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cecil yesterday.

Sir Edward Clarke presided. There were 270 guests.

It was announced that Lord Pentland had written regretting his inability to attend.

Sir Edward Clarke spoke of Mr. Corbet's indomitable industry, and his strong judgment and self-sacrificing work for Ceylonese students. Mr. Corbet was admirably qualified for his new office, and would make the best of his opportunities. With his personal distinction and public usefulness, as leader of the Madras Bar, he would well maintain the traditions of a great profession.

The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Corbert, replying, said he was very proud of the words uttered by the noblest figure at the English Bar. That gathering would be a very great encouragement and stimulus to him throughout his career.

Lord Reay proposed "the British Empire." Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree and Mr. Dorhorst, K. C., replying.

Sir Edward Morris, as representing the oldest British Colony, Newfoundland, said the British Empire of 500 million people, was held together by the link of equal justice, but was still in the making in the direction of Federalism.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, while sympathising with these aspirations, said Colonial statesmen sometimes forgot, in their treatment of Indians within their borders, the large part India must play in Imperial development.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, proposing the health of the Chairman, commended Mr. Corbet's work as Secretary of the Welsh Church Commission.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

Foreign Officials Transferred from Post Office.

PEKING, JULY 2.

The Assembly has passed the first reading of the Bill providing for Chinese control of the Postal Administration, and transferring 150 foreign officials to the Customs.

Foreigners are alarmed as they regard foreign management essential to commercial interests.

RACING AT HOME.

Starters & Jockeys in Princess of Wales Stakes.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The following are probable starters for the Princess of Wales Stakes, with jockeys.

Prince Platine	F. Wootton.
L'Enseigne	Clark.
Balblair	Saxby.
Lance Chest	Walter Griggs.
Cylba	Whalley.
St. Edgar	Martin.
Lorenzo	Trigg.
Fantasio	Wheatley.
King William	Rickaby.
Lycaon	No jockey given.

CONSPIRACY IN EGYPT.

Directed against Khedive and Lord Kitchener.

CAIRO, JULY 3.

Three Nationalists have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Khedive, Viscount Kitchener and the Prime Minister.

TSAR-KAISER MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Kaiser, aboard the "Hohenzollern," has sailed from Neufahrwasser for the Baltic.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

British Policy Criticised in the Lords.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DOUBTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Selborne called attention to the Naval situation in the Mediterranean and laid emphasis on the importance of the Mediterranean in the defence scheme of the British Empire and the inadvisability of depending on others. Lord Selborne urged that the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar should be strengthened and our Naval position in the Mediterranean restored, a position which ought never to have been lost.

Lord Crewe, replying, said it would have been preferable to defer the debate for the moment. He hoped the time was not far distant when the Government would be able to describe its policy simultaneously in both Houses. There was no urgency, however, as our existing position was secure throughout the world.

After comparing the strength of the British and European fleets, Lord Crewe added: "But the figures for 1914-15 would tell a somewhat different story, and might necessitate a revision of plans, or at least the formation on which we relied, for predominance."

The Government would carefully consider the question of the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar in relation to the whole subject, and recognised most fully the importance of our position, interests and obligations in the Mediterranean, and the duty of informing Parliament of the results of recent enquiries on the subject.

The Marquis of Bristol criticised the shortage of men.

Lord Lansdowne said that he inferred that the matter was still being considered with regard to details, but he feared that the policy was uncommonly near evacuation of the field. What, he asked, would be the effect on the colonies; what would the people of India think of our inability to hold the great highway thither: what would be the impression on our allies in Japan, and what the effects upon our diplomacy in the Near East? He hoped the Government would do something to allay the general uneasiness caused. The best course would be to re-establish the old position in the Mediterranean.

The House then rose.

MR. CHURCHILL AT CORK.

Naval Congestion of English Harbours.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Churchill and the Admiralty officials are inspecting Cork harbour. Replying to a deputation yesterday, Mr. Churchill said one of the reasons for the inspection was to ascertain the facilities offered by Haulbowline, which might enable it to relieve the congestion of the English harbours due to the concentration of the Fleet in Home waters.

KISSING THE BLARNEY STONE.

Among the excursions made by Mr. Churchill was one to the Blarney Stone, which he kissed, hanging head downward from the parapet, with a man from the Castle holding his heels.

EMPIRE'S UNIVERSITIES.

52 Institutions Represented at the Congress.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Lord Rosebery to-day opened the Congress of Universities of the Empire. He said: "This is] perhaps the most vitally important and striking of Congresses. To-day the Empire is belted round with universities." Every great city, he continued, regarded a University as a necessary appanage. Each had its own problems. He hoped the Congress would result in a permanent channel for inter-communication to solve these problems.

At the Government luncheon in honour of the delegates fifty-two Universities were represented. Among those present were Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Harcourt, Lord Curzon, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Frederick Lugard, Lord Strathcona and Lord Morley. Earl Beauchamp, presiding, officially welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Harcourt proposed "The Congress" which he welcomed as an "Imperial Conference of the brains of the Empire." He said that the Universities in India, the Dominions and the Colonies were the finest productions of these brains. There could be no nobler aim than the instruction of an Imperial race.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Asquith Upset by Attacks on the Premier.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The National Liberal Club has cancelled the forthcoming big reception fearing suffragette assaults on Mr. Asquith and other Ministers. There were 3,000 acceptances and invitations, but Mrs. Asquith is disturbed by the systematised attacks on the Prime Minister, and the threatening letters which have been received.

FRENCH GOLF.

Remarkably Close Result in the Championship.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The result of the golf championship of France was decided at Boulie to-day with the following result:—

Gassiat, 289, Vardon, 290, Tellier, 291.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 2.

The American team has won the pistol shooting competition.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 3.

The semi-finals in the Olympic Games football matches were played yesterday.

Great Britain defeated Finland by four goals to nil.

Denmark beat Holland by four goals to one.

BENGAL OUTRAGE.

Attempt to Wreck the Governor's Train.

ALMOST A DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The Siliguri correspondent of the *Statesman*, wired on Tuesday:—"An attempt was made to derail the special train conveying the Governor to Calcutta yesterday. It appears that a sleeper and a rock were placed on the line on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, at Sukna, but the obstruction was discovered in time to prevent an accident.

Inquiries are being made at Siliguri, and it is to be hoped that the mystery of this extraordinary and, apparently, inexplicable affair will be speedily cleared up.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Further enquiries into the supposed attempt at the derailment of Lord Carmichael's train on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway elicit interesting particulars. A gentleman who travelled in the train, said His Excellency, came down on a trolley some fifteen minutes before the train had passed the place, where the obstruction was found, quite safely. When the train was approaching Sukna station the passengers were surprised by its being suddenly pulled up.

Inquiries elicited the fact that a sandstone rock had been placed on the line and held in position by a sleeper.

The obstruction must have been placed on the line between the passage of His Excellency's trolley and the arrival of the train and had it not been seen in time the consequences might have been disastrous.

Mr. Plowden, D. I. G. of Police, Bengal, proceeded by to-night's Darjeeling mail to the place personally to direct the enquiry.

THE KHOST REVOLT.

Mangals Demand "Practical" Independence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

The Amir of Afghanistan has now some 3,000 troops and tribal levies in Khost, but there is still far from anything like what can be regarded, from his point of view, a satisfactory settlement. It is true that the Mangals are negotiating, but they are demanding practical independence of Afganistan, as the price of consenting to pay what amounts to little more than a nominal tribute to the Amir's Government. The Afghan General may endeavour to patch up an understanding on this basis, but it is not likely to last long.

THE O. & R. RAILWAY.

Calcutta Nervous of Bombay Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has written to the Railway Department with reference to the future working of Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway that any project for the transfer of the management to Bombay will meet with their strongest and most emphatic protest. The railway ought to be controlled from Calcutta. In ten years the railway has been a net loss of twenty-six lakhs to the State. If the management were merged with the East Indian Railway, a considerable saving in the haulage of empty wagons would result for coal-wagons need not then return empty to Calcutta. The amalgamation would be equivalent to a material increase in the number or wagons on the two lines.

The *Statesman* commenting on the letter says—"The natural obvious future of O. & R. Railway is absorption by the East Indian Railway, but the Bengal Chamber is probably well advised to enter a cautionary protest against any other method of disposal, since Calcutta is at present regarded with scant favour by Simla autocrats."

[We understand that no suggestion has been put forward from Bombay that the management of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway should be undertaken in Bombay. The view which is taken by the Bombay Chamber is that as in the event of amalgamation with the East Indian Railway, they believe the line would be worked entirely in the interest of Calcutta, the railway should remain under separate state management as at present. They would also like to see an extension of the Nagda-Multra section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Aligarh so that that the line would be directly connected with the O. and R. Railway. This attitude we fully described and explained some few weeks ago].

THE RICE TRADE.

Japanese Demand Causes Record Shipments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The enormous demand for rice in Japan has not been without its effect on the export market in Calcutta. During the past two months there have been record shipments of rice to Rangoon, Singapore and Penang as the result of heavy exports from Rangoon for Japan. These heavy exports are bound to produce some effect on the price of rice in the local market. Already there has been a rise in price of two to three annas in the course of a month, and it is expected that a further rise will take place if the demand continues as at present.

Chittagong is also doing a brisk export business in rice.

In the week ended on the 15th of June, Calcutta's exports of rice amounted to 303,623 cwts. and Chittagong's to 8,036. In the week ended on the 22nd of June, Calcutta exported 175,239 cwts. and Chittagong no less than 165,640.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

It is understood that a large contingent of Public Works engineers will shortly be appointed for the works to be carried out in connection with the permanent Imperial capital at Delhi. It has been stated, also, that for the next cold weather Curzon House will be apportioned between the Members of Council and Secretaries to the Government during the stay of the Government at Delhi.

MIDNAPORE APPEAL.

Conclusion of Counsel's Arguments.

A CALCUTTA LEGAL RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

At the Calcutta High Court this afternoon, before a special bench, the hearing of the appeal in the Midnapore Damage Suit was concluded.

Mr. Dunne, on behalf of all three defendants, replied to the arguments advanced by Mr. K. B. Dutt on behalf of the plaintiff.

After referring to the method in which the charges had been preferred without substantive evidence by Mr. Dutt, Mr. Dunne said: "Assuming your lordships believe that there was a conspiracy in which these young men were moving about with bombs, and were prepared to do some very dangerous and very terrible acts for the purposes of carrying out their propaganda to assassinate all European officials in Midnapore, I say that they could not have done it without older minds being at the back of them. After the split at the meeting of the conference in June a very small band, among whom was Mr. Dutt, adhered to the moderates, while a whole band of pleaders went over to the "extremists." It meant that Mr. Dutt's own attitude is that while others were extremists he was a moderate.

In conclusion, he observed that the case of the Moulvi and Inspector Lalmohan was not in the smallest degree different from that of Mr. Weston and the distinction made by Mr. Justice Fletcher was merely a fanciful one.

Their lordships reserved judgment.

LATER.

The hearing of the appeal in the Midnapore Damage Suit is a record case for the Calcutta High Court both as regards duration and cost. The original suit was heard by Mr. Justice Fletcher for 188 days. The case was heard for forty-eight days in appeal. The special bench took up the case on the 10th of April last and with a small break for nine days, when Mr. Justice D. Chatterji was ill, the case lasted till the 3rd of July. An approximate idea of cost of the appeal to the Government can be made, though an accurate estimate of the total cost is impossible to make up at present. It is said that in the appeal alone the defendants had to pay about two and a half lakhs of rupees as fees for four counsel only.

BANK OF BURMA.

Mr. Holdsworth's Appointment Appealed against.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 3.

In the Bank of Burma case an appeal was filed to-day in the Rangoon Chief Court by Mr. M. A. J. Noble against the order passed by Mr. Justice Robinson on the following grounds:—

That the learned judge showed no sufficient reason for not conforming with the wishes of the majority of the creditors.

That he erred in throwing upon the appellants the onus of establishing the case justifying the removal of a liquidator.

That he took into consideration matters outside the records and not proved by the evidence.

That the remuneration fixed by the Judge was, under the circumstances of the case, excessive; and,

That the order of the judge was otherwise inequitable and ought to be reversed,

CALCUTTA STRIKES.

Nearly 10,000 Mill-Hands Still Idle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The strike at the Ganges and Howrah jute mills continues. Six hundred spinners at the Ganges new mill struck, and the Manager was then obliged to close the mill as work could not go on without them. All workers at the Howrah mill, numbering over 7,000, are still out.

There were signs yesterday that the hands were weakening.

The Ganges mill-hands demand an increase of wages, while the men at Howrah ask that either the gates should be kept open, or the working hours should be from 6 a.m. without any interval, or that their wages be increased.

RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Lord Crewe's Reply to the Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The full text of the speeches of the deputation, and of Lord Crewe's reply on railway affairs, has been published here this evening. Besides the points covered by Reuter the Secretary entered into a defence of the railway policy of the Government of India.

His lordship said, "I can assure you that the matter is one which touches us deeply here, and that is certainly not a subject which will be in any sense allowed to slide and that so far as our disposal admit we shall do our best to avoid the recurrence of such a series of events on railways as took place within the last few months."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JULY 3.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, commanding the Southern Army, left Ootacamund finally at 1 p.m. on tour preparatory to retirement. The staff officers of the Southern Army and 9th Division were at Charing Cross in full dress uniform to bid him farewell. A salute of fifteen guns announced his departure as he motored past Charing Cross.

LAHORE POLICE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

Tulsa Sing Constable, the alleged murderer of the late Inspector Habibali Khan, of Anarkali Thana, Lahore, has been committed to the sessions by the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD CREWE'S REPUDIATION.

THE Government of India Bill, as it passed through the final stage in the House of Lords, had a dramatic ending. Lord Crewe gave his own interpretation of the famous passage in the despatch embodying the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar, which has been somewhat of a riddle. The Indian nationalists were jubilant that the increased provincial autonomy, which was fore-shadowed in the document, meant a federation of the provinces which would lead finally to their millennium—Swaraj. Those who were most strongly opposed to the nationalist programme also read the despatch in the same light, and they inveighed against the Government for their unseasonable outburst of generosity, and their rash and dangerous precipitancy. The Moslem League of London was also seized with alarm that self-government would spell an unequal division of the spoils, and that, outnumbered and outmatched by their formidable rivals, they would have to fight hopelessly against heavy odds. Mr. Montagu had made a speech, and his remarks lent colour to the interpretation which was placed by friend and foe upon the passage. Lord Crewe has now spoken, and spoken with no halting or uncertain voice. In clear and unmistakeable language he repudiated altogether the reading which implied a pledge or desire on the part of the rulers to grant something approaching the self-government enjoyed by the colonies. "I say quite frankly, I see no future for India on these lines. I think the experiment is one impossible to try;" and he spoke not in his individual capacity, but as a representative of the Ministry, as well as the Government of India, "I do not complain," he went on to say about Swaraj, "that some men hold this ideal, which is a revolutionary one, though not in an odious sense of desire to break up the British Empire, but I can only say that I hold it in no sense myself." Yes, he will go great lengths with the Indians in their aspirations, where they are reasonable and practicable; but he will put his foot down upon Swaraj, or any semblance of it. The announcement has been received with deep dismay by the Nationalists, and Mr. Surendranath Bannerji has hastened to express his profound dissatisfaction and disappointment. I have always been of opinion myself that it would be a mistake to interpret the generous terms of the despatch too literally, and we see now that they are not to be so taken.

NATIONALIST INTERPRETATION.

I believe that the Nationalists found it to their account to place upon the document the most liberal interpretation for their own ends. They pretended to believe that the Government had given a pledge, and that Royalty had sanctified it. They had come to glorify it as another Magna Charta. It is true that the exuberant language of the despatch was ill-chosen and ill-suited to a State paper which was destined to be a document of historical importance. But it would be simply absurd to argue that a momentary lapse was sufficient to justify a policy making for a revolutionary change of government. One may create out of it a comical situation fit for a burlesque, by making the nationalists cry in chorus: "Ah, you have betrayed yourself into the promise of a resolution. It may be a slip of the pen and nothing more. But there you are. You cannot now escape from it."

AN IMPOSSIBLE IDEAL.

IT is my conviction that Swaraj, in the sense of the autonomy and independence enjoyed by the British colonies, is impossible of attainment. The colonies are administered by people who are children of the same race as the natives of England. India, on the other hand, is a dependency with an alien rule over an alien population. The British rule of India, in its origin, in the character of its administration and in its political conditions is fundamentally different from the Government of the colonies and the colonies cannot, therefore, afford a parallel for our guidance. Until an essential change, inconceivable at present, is effected in the conditions of the Government and the character of the subject races, Swaraj will only bring chaos and ruin and disaster in its train. One might have thought that this was a self-evident truth. But the ideal is tenaciously held by the advanced school of Indian patriots. It may be honestly entertained; but there is always the danger of designing persons holding it up as a means of estranging the people from their rulers. What is Swaraj? I suppose that hardly nine persons out of ten realize the full significance of the term. Swaraj, says the Nationalist, is government of the people, by the people, for the people. The prudent members of this party will add the saving clause, that it should be under the ægis of England. Very well. But what about the diverse and multitudinous warring elements among the people themselves? Who is to keep the peace between them? How are we to protect ourselves from external foes? Who shall act as Warden of the marches on the North-West and the North-East? How are we to raise our army and build our navy, and how are we to man and maintained them? Are we still to turn to Great Britain for help in a crisis? When we have won our "emancipation," and have become practically an independent State, what interest will England have to render us any service? These are some of the questions occur to one as one proceeds to analyse the idea. The problem is not solved by a parrot-like recital of democratic formulas.

SADHUS IN COUNCIL.

Who could have thought that the time-spirit would touch the Sadhus? But we seem to be fast progressing, and the Sadhus, too, are being drawn into the vortex. The ordinary Sadhu is a gentleman at large, who toils not, neither does he spin, and yet he lives on the fat of the land. Rich and poor alike are ready to feast him and do him honour that he may shower his blessings upon them. It has, however, dawned upon some of the holy motherhood that while the country is advancing in enlightenment, it will be impossible for them to hold their own unless they took adequate measures for their own improvement. And so the Sadhus of the Jain persuasion lately held a conference in Baroda, and the chair was given to Shri Acharyaji Maharaj Shri Vijaya Kamal Suriji, to give his full title. In his presidential address he deplored the apathy and ignorance of many members of the holy order. He earnestly exhorted them to enrich their soul by religious and spiritual study, and he went so far as to recommend a study of English. He shrewdly remarked that at conferences people nodded assent to the pious resolutions submitted for their acceptance, but that they forgot all about them, when they went home. He asked his brethren to carry out the resolutions adopted at the conference in their own practice and conduct. He fondly recalled the great spiritual leaders of the past, and asked, if they might ever see the like of them again.

PIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The brotherhood listened to the stirring exhortations of their chief in respectful silence, and with exemplary docility they gave their unanimous consent to the resolutions submitted for their approval. It may be inferred from some of the propositions laid before the meeting that even Sadhus are not absolutely free from the vanities of the world. One resolution condemned the wearing of glasses with gold and silver frames, and other deprecated the wearing of fine clothes commending the humble blanket as the most becoming garment for men of their holy calling. The Sadhus are under an obligation to move from place to place, propagating the doctrines of their religion, heartening the weak, comforting the sorrow-laden, and confirming their flock in their faith. They are permitted, however, to settle in one place during the monsoon, when the roads are bad and the streams are swollen, rendering their journeying on foot hazardous as well as toilsome. It would seem that many of these ascetics prefer to pass the rainy season in towns in Gujerat, avoiding the discomforts of remote rural places. If they find their monsoon quarters comfortable enough, they are often tempted to spend the succeeding season in the same place. This practice has received the ban of the conference. The Sadhus are not above differences and dissensions. It is not only that there are quarrels among the members of different orders, but also among the brotherhood of the same order, owing allegiance to the same superior. A resolution was passed adjuring them to cultivate peace, charity and tolerance, as befitting their sacred profession It is also in harmony with the precepts of their religion that they should be loyal to their rulers and accordingly they pronounced before separating a benediction on the British rule and also upon the Maharaja of Baroda in whose capital the conference was held. It is sometimes whispered that Sadhus are employed as emissaries of anarchism. Such a revelation would be shocking to the Indian mind. But I believe that a monstrosity of this character, if it exists, must be rare and exceptional.

DION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Chief Accountant to Go on Leave.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that the Chief Accountant, Mr. W. E. Waite, who intended to take next year the leave to which he was entitled, had been obliged by considerations of health to apply for one year's leave from October 1. Mr. Waite had been carrying on his work with considerable difficulty and had been medically advised not to postpone his leave longer. The Commissioner proposed accordingly to sanction the leave asked for. Mr. Waite's assistance in preparing the budgets for both this and next year could be obtained by this arrangement.

The Commissioner had originally intended that Mr. Maneksha C. Taleyarkhan, the Deputy Accountant, should act as Chief Accountant, a post in which he had already acted with entirely satisfactory results. Mr. Maneksha, however, did not feel justified at his advanced age and with an office establishment that in some respect required experience, to occupy so heavy and important a post for so long a space of time. The Commissioner regretted his decision though he recognised that in declining the post, Mr. Maneksha was considering what he believed to be the interests of the Municipality, without regarding the loss to himself involved. It was of course not advisable to compel him to occupy a post for which he felt himself unequal.

It was accordingly necessary to look outside, and it would be best to obtain, if possible, the services of an officer in the service of either Government or of one of the Railway Companies, who would have had experience of the supervision of the accounts of large spending departments, and of whose capabilities they could form a definite opinion. Mr. Maneksha would continue to serve as Deputy Accountant, and his experience and advice would be indispensable to any acting officer.

It was important that the acting incumbent should be a person of standing and experience, and for this reason and because of the importance and heavy work of the appointment, the Commissioner did not consider that it would be possible to get a suitable officer on less than Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,000 per mensem. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the provision of a sum of Rs. 4,572, the excess over the present budget provision.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord the sanction the grant asked for.

THE COOPERAGE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, has given notice to move the following at the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—

'That the Commissioner be requested to report the cost of making on the north end of the Cooperage a promenade thirty feet wide with about fifty benches to be placed on either side and with a sufficient number of lights of the same type as now fitted up at Chowpatty to be placed on either side of the promenade. That the Commissioner be requested to put himself into communication with the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and to ascertain whether the Improvement Trust would allow such benches and lights to be placed on this part of the Cooperage.'"

CHOLERA IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

One fatal case of cholera has been reported in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Poona, a station where this disease has been somewhat prevalent in the general population of late. The half company, in which the case occurred, has been put under canvas.

MADRAS FORESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The Madras Forest Committee met at the Collector's Office, Nellore to-day. Fourteen witnesses are to be examined to-day, including deputy collectors, tahsildars, pleaders, forest officials and ryots of the district.

THE PATHAN MENACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

Constable Mahi, who was murderously assaulted by a Pathan, on Monday morning, near the Lahore railway station, has died in hospital.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

The following teams have entered for the Bangalor Polo Tournament which begins on the 15th instant:—7th Hussars "A", 7th Hussars "B" Teams, 20th Deccan Horse, 2nd Sappers and Miners, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, and Mysore Silladar Horse.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Gymkhana's Easy Win over the Y. M. C. A.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 4: Y. M. C. A., 2.

The Bombay Gymkhana beat the Y. M. C. A. at the Cooperage in a Harwood League match last night by four goals to two, and it was an easy win, for the Gymkhana had all the game and at least one of the goals scored against them should have been avoided, while the other came from a penalty. The Gymkhana did not have their full team. Deane was unable for business reasons to take his place at back and Noyes, appeared for him. Cupper, who has been under a doctor and is not quite fit, appeared in goal, while his place at centre-forward was taken by Findlay Noyes, who, playing at right back instead of left as on his first appearance, showed much improved form, especially in the first half. Findlay seems likely, with a little more practice, to be as useful as ever. Roger played a creditable game, and Hargreaves seems to have got back to his old form. He was a hardworking and effective forward yesterday. Cupper is a better forward than goal-keeper. Of the Y. M. C. A. the two backs, particularly Ranganathan, were the best men, and they were a fairly even team who were beaten by a distinctly superior side. Except for a brief rush to the Gymkhana end which failed to provide Cupper with any work. The Gymkhana had all the best of opening play, the Gymkhana forward were all busy round the goal, and after a good shot from Roger had just missed the upright and after two or three straight ones had been shot they opened their score. Onslow put the ball up to the right wing and Evans sending the ball into Hargreaves, the latter scored with a nice shot in the corner from the penalty-line. The Gymkhana continued to have practically all the game and the Y. M. C. A. seldom got the ball very far over the half way line. However, Hewitt, Ranganathan and Knight were all sturdy players and seldom allowed a forward to get a fair shot at goal. If one of them did Hildreth seemed equal to them and after the first goal kept his charge intact for a long time. Presently, however, the second goal came from Roger, who after a nice run eluded the goal-keeper and scored from an angle. The Y. M. C. A. now paid two short visits to the other end, but were never dangerous and a good shot by Roger was charged down to Barrett, who took the ball, passed three or four defenders and scored a nice goal. The Y. M. C. A. defence, although they still stuck to their men closely, found their warring tactics much less successful than they had been. Evans sent in a beautiful long shot from the wing which Hildreth saved well and a minute later the whistle went for half-time, Cupper not having had a shot to save.

Half-time score :—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 3
Y. M. C. A..... 0.

In the second half Ranganathan going to inside left put a lot more life into the Y.M.C.A. forwards and at the beginning of the second half they had more of the game than they had had hitherto. A long dropping shot from the right wing gave Cupper his first kick at the ball. The Gymkhana returned and Osborne-Smith shot a little wide. Two minutes later Evans, who had played an excellent game throughout, did a good run down the wing and scored with a nice shot. After another sharp attack the ball was kicked out to Morris and he banged the ball into the net from a long range. No goal was allowed, however, as the ball had previously been played by a player who was offside. The Gymkhana had now been having all the game for a long time. A minute later the Y. M. C. A. had a goal, a shot from the right wing with Cupper out of goal just rolling in. A few minutes later the forwards had got passed the Gymkhana backs and were looking very dangerous when Cupper ran out and cleared smartly. A penalty was then given against the Gymkhana for a foul by Cupper who in clearing had pushed over the Y. M. C. A. forward and McDermott scored a second goal. A few minutes later time was called.

Final score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 4
Y. M. C. A..... 2

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Hewitt and Ranganathan; halves, Lamb, Knight and Dyce; forwards, De Souza, McDermott, Davis, Iyors and Mathslone.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, Cupper; backs, Noyes and Willmott; halves, Barrett, Onslow and Morris; forwards, Evans, Hargreaves, Findlay, Roger, and Osborne-Smith.

Referee:—Pte. Bench.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	4	3	1	0	14	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	1	1	8	4	5
G. Artillery... ...	3	1	2	0	5	3	4
Byculla M. I.... ...	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
R. a. Temperance A.	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Bombay Athletic ...	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	0	3	6	11	2
Hornets	4	1	0	3	3	13	2

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

The first July entrances for the Bangalore races are notably numerous.

The Macintire Plate has drawn 'Bull's Run, Pansy Girl, and Tom Chaucer.

Mr. Garda's Regalia, who performed so well at Mysore, is a candidate for the Horse Trials, July Plate and Bangalore Cup, there being no other fresh entrant for latter.

The Paddock Plate has attracted half-a-dozen more including Cheeky, Glory and Red Patch, the latter from the Mysore Maharajah's lot.

Starters for the Farm Plate will include Cowslip, Ambray, Lemidas's Purse, Bull's Run and Tom Chaucer.

Jury Plate, Mill and the Witch.

Other races have one entry each.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available for practice on all Saturday afternoons in July (weather permitting) commencing from Saturday next the 6th instant from 4 p. m.

II. Town Hall Drills will commence from Tuesday evening next the 9th Instant, from 6 to 7-15 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles.
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th July.

143 Promotions—The following extract from the "Gazette of India," Army Department, is published for information.

No. 615.—Lieutenant Newman Taylor to be Captain, vice B. Triggs transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 26th April 1912.

149 Leave—The following member is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name

Gunner T. Findlay No. 1 Coy., from 8th July 12 to 7th Jany 13.

150 Strength—The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No. 116—Sapper W. H. Sherw and No. 117 Sapper J. McIntosh.

E. P. CUDLIP CAPTAIN, R. A.
Commanding B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Mahomedan's Murder of a Young Child.

THE SESSIONS.

At the sixth sitting of the third criminal sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman and a special jury disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Wallibai, a Hindu widow, aged about thirty, with the murder of a newly-born male child on the 1st of May last.

The facts of the case have been reported.

The jury unanimously found the accused "not guilty" and his lordship ordered her to be acquitted and discharged.

Mahomed Miraji (25), a Mahomedan, was then brought up before a special jury on a charge of the murder of Hassan Maya, an eight months' old infant.

The accused, the prosecution, case was, dashed the head of this child against the ground and killed it on the 18th of April last.

The defence was that the accused was playing with the child and it accidentally fell from his hands.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty but recommended him to mercy as he seemed to have committed the act in temporary insanity.

His lordship sentenced him to death observing that the recommendation of mercy might be considered by Government.

THE "GYMERIC" CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar yesterday, Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of A. M. Jeewanji and Company against Gulam Hussein Issaji and applied for an interim injunction restraining the defendant's steamer s.s. "Gymeric" from proceeding to sea.

Mr. Talyarkhan opposed the application.

Mr. Setalwad said that this was a fresh suit. His clients were the mortgagees of the ship. They had advanced Rs. 60,000 to the defendant and afterwards Rs. 1,40,600 for repairs. The mortgagor was in possession of the ship, but had committed breaches of the covenants of the mortgage deed. The position at present was that the ship was to start that day for Calcutta and if the mortgagees did not get a receiver appointed and got possession of her, the freight which was being earned now was taken away by unsecured creditors and the mortgagees were getting nothing. The defaults were committed in June.

His lordship said that he was in court as Commissioner in Insolvency.

Mr. Setalwad said that the suit was assigned to him and they came to his lordship because the matter was very urgent.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that his client was most anxious to see that the ship got away as soon as possible. She was due in Calcutta on the 15th inst. The journey took twelve days and they were just in time. The ship, he said, was to go under a charter party and she must leave, otherwise failure to carry out the voyage would saddle him with a loss of Rs. 18,000. The plaintiffs were not the mortgagees of the freight at all.

Mr. Setalwad said that his clients were prepared to make good any damage caused by detaining the ship that day and asked his lordship to take the motion next day, if his lordship was not inclined to hear him that day.

His lordship said that the matter was not urgent and he would not hear it nor pass any order on the application.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

On the Appellate Side, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, H. C. Coyaji applied for a rule for revision of the order of Mr. C. H. Setalwad, convicting Dadabhoy Framji Cama of keeping or allowing to be kept bullocks without a license under the Municipal Act and fining him Rs. 15.

The accused was one of the trustees of the estate of one Bai Dhanbai Pande and in it was a vacant piece of land at Gorupdeo. This was leased to one Dhondiba Kondaji subject to his complying with all legal and other requirements of Government, Municipal and other public bodies. Kondaji sub-let the land to cart-men, who kept their bullocks there. Their lordships granted a rule.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters :—

HARIRAM SHRIRAM.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

SUBRATI JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. H. U. Patel, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla opposed the application. He said his client had filed a suit against the insolvent for infringement of light and air. In that suit his clients obtained a decree and the insolvent had been ordered to pull down so much of his house as to leave eight feet of his passage. Costs were also granted against him. As the insolvent failed to pull down the house, he was placed before the Chamber Judge, who had adjourned the matter till the next court day.

His lordship said that his interim order would not affect the contempt order of the Chamber Judge.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that there were no decrees against the insolvent and his client would undertake not to arrest him on the decree of costs.

His lordship said that as he did not wish to embarrass the Chamber Judge, he adjourned the application till the next court day.

BHARMAL VERSI.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for a creditor, Tricumdass Mulji, and applied that the hearing of the insolvent's petition be adjourned till the next court day.

Counsel said that this matter was on the unopposed list, but if his client were given a chance he would get for the creditors over Rs. 50,000. His clients came to know recently that the persons, who were opposing the insolvency, had given up their opposition. The insolvent was carrying on business at Jakub through a pleader, who was given a power of attorney.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, said that the insolvent was publicly examined about a year ago and the opposing creditor had taken a leading part.

His lordship extended the time to file opposition till Monday next and adjourned the hearing of the insolvent's petition. The insolvent's interim order was also extended.

CURSONDASS B. VAID.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for Harkison Lal and Company, opposing creditors, and applied for an order under section 36 for the examination of the insolvent's father, Bhimji Topan.

Mr. Davar said that the insolvent had three months ago passed a release in favour of his father for Rs. 40,000 being his half share in the joint estate, for alleged prior expenses.

His lordship granted the application.

KALIANDASS VITHALDASS KAPADIA.

On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel, this insolvent's interim order was extended.

REHMANJI HAKIMJI.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

J. H. SHROFF AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. J. Mody, for the insolvents, who were brothers, applied for an interim order.

His lordship remarked that this matter was on the board for dismissal for want of prosecution.

Mr. Mody said that the delay was due to a suit being contemplated against the trustees of the estate of the insolvents' father.

His lordship granted an interim order and adjourned the case for one month.

RATANSEY KURPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Captain, for the insolvents applied for an order vesting the outstandings of the insolvents in the trustees of the composition deed or in the debtors.

Mr. Captain said that the adjudication was annulled on the court sanctioning the scheme of composition. During the insolvency, the Official Assignee had filed certain suits and an ambiguity had arisen as his clients wanted to proceed with the same, but they could not be substituted on the record in place of the Official Assignee.

His lordship made the order vesting the property in the trustees with liberty to go on with the suits filed by the Official Assignee.

KUTBUDIN A. L. JITEKAR.

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the opposing creditor, asked for three months' adjournment of this matter as he said the Official Assignee had obtained an order publicly to examine the insolvent's father, who claimed adverse possession in a house in which the insolvent lived with him, and the mortgagees.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, said that the opposing creditor was causing delay at every stage. His client was of a very weak mind and had been duped by brokers. He got Rs. 500 for signing a note of Rs. 5,600 and out of those Rs. 500, the brokers took the major portion. In the schedule, he was described as a man of religious monomania associated with ecstacy.

His lordship adjourned the matter for two months.

HAJI SUMAR.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months.

MORARJI DAYAL.

Mr. J. B. Patel, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's provisional interim order.

Interim orders were obtained by the following insolvents who appeared in person; Jamnadass G. Kapadia, Tricumji Bhaoji, D. S. Parreira, Narayan Jilu and Wamanrao Vinayak Ranjit.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge absolute; Ramchandra Krishnaji Raje; Miya Ahmed Abdul Gafur and others; Baburam Dhondiram and another; John Mathew Sayee; Heptulla Kaderbhoy Surti and another; Madhauji Kanji Khatri and Jiwanji Ranji Patel.

The hearing of the scheme of composition in the matter of Mr. and Mrs George Elphinstone Judge was adjourned till the next court day.

The 21st August was fixed for the hearing of the petitions of Sadanand Parsram and Fazul Jaffer.

COTTON MERCHANT'S HEAVY DEBTS.

The hearing of the petition for the discharge of Chunilal Sakarlal, a cotton merchant, then came up for hearing. It was opposed by many creditors, including Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the insolvent; Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Desai appeared for different opposing creditors.

The insolvent, in his schedule, showed his liabilities amounting to Rs. 3,64,257 and assets to Rs. 1,15,117. Out of these assets, the Official Assignee had recovered Rs. 1,500, and expected to recover Rs. 5,000 and more. The rest, he said, were unrecoverable. It was also stated that the insolvent was adjudicated at Bhownagar and his assets there, which were the most valuable, were taken possession of by the Bhownagar Durbar and distributed among his creditors there. The Official Assignee asked for them and suggested that these should be distributed "pro rata" amongst all creditors, whether in British India or in Bhownagar, but the Durbar declined to accede to the suggestion.

At the hearing, Mr. Davar asked the court to issue notice to the insolvent for the purpose of framing charges against him in the terms of the grounds of opposition.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Desai said they both opposed the discharge under section 39 of the Act.

His lordship, under these circumstances, dispensed with the attendance of Mr. Robertson's and Mr. Desai's clients at the hearing until further orders, and ordered notice to issue against the insolvent, and made it returnable on the next court day

THE POLICE COURTS.

Judgment in the Municipal Case.

Yesterday, Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Edulji K. Patel was charged under Sec. 305 of the Municipal Amendment Act by Mr. Thacker, Superintendent of Roads, for failing to level, metal, light and drain a lane between Slater Road and Grant Road at Chikalwadi belonging to the defendant.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. Campbell argued the case for the accused at the hearing.

In the course of a lengthy judgment his worship said: "The accused agreed at one time through his pleader in this court to comply with the requisition made upon him by the Municipal Commissioner, to level, metal, light and drain the road, but at the subsequent hearing to which the case was adjourned to enable him to comply, the accused withdrew his undertaking on the ground that he had discovered fresh facts, which were not within his knowledge, when the undertaking was given on his behalf by his pleader. The new fact, which the accused says he discovered, is a six-inch drain pipe, which runs under the said street and which the accused alleged was laid by the Municipality before 1888; and it has now been agreed on his behalf by Mr. Campbell that the said street was 'sewered' before the passing of the Municipal Act; hence it is not a "private street" but a "public street as defined by clause X of section 3 of the Municipal Act. It is common ground that the said drain-pipe carries sullage water only from the houses on the said street and that no rain or other water or sullage from the street finds its way into the said drain. Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the Municipality, though not conceding that the said drain was laid before 1888 and reserving the right of going into the question later, if necessary, has argued on the assumption that the drain was so lain and his argument is that though the drain runs under the street it does not follow that the street is "sewered." No rain or other water or sullage from the street is carried by the drain. For the sake of convenience and with the view not to interfere with the private properties of different owners, which the Municipal Commissioner could do if he so wished under sec. 222, the drain was laid under the street. It does not sewer the street, but only conveys sullage water from the adjoining houses. The street not being sewered the character of the street is not changed from a private street into a public street within the meaning of the definition in clause X of section 3. His worship entirely agreed with the contention of Mr. Crawford, and therefore held that though the six-inch drain pipe ran under the street it was none the less a private street. In that view of the case, it was not necessary to go into the question whether the drain was laid before or after 1888. The accused had failed to comply with the notice under sec. 305 duly served upon him by the Municipal Commissioner. His worship convicted him under sec. 471 and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

RAILWAY SERVANT CONVICTED.

A servant in the employ of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Workshop named Bhanu Kalla (25) was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15. or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oliveira yesterday, on a charge of theft of brass and copper fittings belonging to the Railway Company.

SENT TO POLICE SURGEON.

Mr. Oliveira yesterday directed one Abdul Karim Chotoo (25), a Mahomedan, to be sent to the Police Surgeon for observation as to the state of his mind. The man was charged with having caused grievous hurt to one Usman Haji Juma with a stick and he was found to be of unsound mind and unable to stand his trial.

BURGLAR CONVICTED.

One year's rigorous imprisonment was given to one Oomer Sakoor (22) yesterday by Mr. Oliveira, for committing theft from the premises of Hussinkan Kasankhan on the 2nd inst. He pleaded guilty and admitted six previous convictions. The magistrate also ordered him to report his whereabouts to the police for two years after his release from jail.

THEFT FROM DHOBI GHAT.

On Tuesday at 3 a. m. the police constable doing duty at Jacob's Circle noticed a man named Mahavir alias Ramlal Bhagwandas going along the road with three bundles of clothes. The man was challenged on suspicion and inquiries were made, but he said he had come from his native place. Not being satisfied with the reply the constable took him to the Dhobie Ghat, where it was found that the clothes had been in the charge of one Thakore Bhawan Dhobi. The man was arrested and placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced him to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER CONVICTED.

Sakram Govind (45), a Hindu motor-car driver, in the employ of a Khoja, was yesterday charged with driving a motor-car in a rash and negligent manner without regard to the public safety. Deputy Inspector Fern presented the case before Mr. P. H. Dastur. The complainant is a compositor in a press in the Fort. He was going at 7 o'clock on the night of the 17th of June, along the road near the bridge and was on the right side of the road, close up to the parapet of the bridge. The accused's car came from behind. It was going from Chunamkiln Road to Grant Road. The car knocked down the complainant, whom the accused saw at a distance and his leg got entangled in the wheel and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for the treatment of injuries received. The accused called no evidence and the magistrate in convicting him on the evidence before him expressed the opinion that he was extremely negligent and fined him Rs. 100 or in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is realised Rs. 40 will be paid to the complainant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Bamber charged Gunpat alias Rama Luxman, a Hindu, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a set of buttons valued at Rs. 7-8-0, the property of F. Sharp, a bed-room steward on board the steamer "Saintte."

The accused, against whom the record showed three previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING A WOMAN.

Inspector Chapman charged Bala Kishoba and four other Hindus before the same magistrate with cheating Anundibai, a Hindu woman, in respect of Rs. 260, under circumstances already reported.

The accused arranged a plot and by representing to the complainant that she had drawn a prize in a lottery to the extent of Rs. 13,000 and that Rs. 260 were required to be paid into the Bank of Bombay, in advance as commission, obtained the money from her.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first and the fourth to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the third and the fifth to one year's rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CIVIL TRANSACTION.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad ordered the discharge of Dayanath Kesarinath Khote, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds valued at Rs. 5,656, the property of Khubchand Swarupchand, a diamond merchant. The circumstances under which he was charged have been published.

After hearing the defence the prosecution admitted that it appeared to be a civil matter, and the magistrate making a note of it ordered the accused to be discharged.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ardisher J. Umrigar appeared to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. Quinn, Traffic Superintendent, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, of causing obstruction to Tramway servants in the discharge of their duty.

Mr. Acworth, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complaint was that at 10-30 o'clock on the morning on May 16, a tram car was proceeding along Kalbadevi road, and when it arrived in front of the Monkey Temple, the trolley of the car came off the cable. The pole on the roof of the car swung backwards and forwards and broke a live wire, which fell on the line, the car came to a stand still, and the conductor, the driver and a police sepoy, who was there at his post, went to the spot where the wire was lying to caution people moving about. The accused drove up at the time and in spite of the warning proceeded further. The horse got entangled in the wire. The wire was removed and the accused was asked to proceed further. He would not, and remained there for nearly fifteen minutes, stopping the tramway traffic.

Mr. Quinn was examined as a witness. He produced a copy of the tramway by-laws.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth the witness admitted that nothing was stated in his sworn information, which he had known from his personal knowledge. He was not prepared to swear, that there was a police sepoy on duty on the spot. Though he had stated in the information that the accused was giving warning and in spite of that he had insisted upon proceeding further, yet he could not point out such a statement in any of the reports submitted to him by his subordinates. It was reported to him verbally either by the accident officer or Mr. Thompson. He believed it was the former. That officer was not on the spot. The horse did not tread on a live wire, which became "dead" directly it fell. Witness had not received any report from any of the persons on the spot. Witness would not say that the horse was practically unconscious; on the contrary his information was that the horse got up immediately. He did not know if there was a considerable amount of conversation among the crowd at the time about the company's negligence.

Witness was asked to, and he did produce, a letter from the accused's solicitors alleging that the horse was totally disabled and that he himself was unable to attend business for four days owing to the injuries received. Damages were also claimed to the extent of Rs. 500 for the annimal and Rs. 1,000 for bodily and mental damage caused to the accused, and also for the coach busilder's bill for the repairs to the carriage.

Mr. Quinn also produced the letter of the Company in reply to the above, repudiating any liability.

Further cross-examined, the witness said that the present charge was not instituted in consequence of the letter from the accused's solicitors. The Company's pleader was instructed in the matter on May 18.

The conductor of the car was next examined and the hearing was adjourned.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Balkrishna Vithoba, a goldsmith, aged about sixteen years, who lives with his mother at Kamathipura, was found lying in his room on Tuesday morning in an unconscious condition. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where an examination showed that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died the same evening.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk at the Morgue yesterday morning. It was stated at the inquest that on Monday night the boy went to a theatre, and returned home late and was scolded by his mother for wasting his money.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BARODA.

Last Monday, the annual distribution of certificates, etc., to successful candidates in ambulance, nursing and home hygiene was made at Baroda, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Samart.

Dr. Mayer, the Chief Medical Officer, read the following report:—It is now eleven years since ambulance, nursing and home hygiene classes were first started in Baroda, and this is the fourth occasion on which certificates of medal have been delivered to successful candidates. So far medals have only been given to those who passed the three examinations successively in three years. An exception to-day is made in the case of four ladies who most creditably passed the three examinations for the first time, with marks much higher than necessary to qualify for the 1st class. In ambulance, there were 66 candidates, of whom 39 passed. It is most gratifying to note that the number of candidates has more than doubled. In nursing 26 out of 31 candidates were successful, and of these 14 were ladies. In home-hygiene 18 out of 35 passed the examination. Eight ladies attended the class. The nursing and home-hygiene classes are poorly attended. The number of pupils is less than that of last year. A notable facts this year is that we have joined hands with the St. John Ambulance Association, and passed pupils will henceforth be able to wear the badges and medals and uniforms of the Association if they so desire, as well as partake of all its privileges. We are endeavouring to form in Baroda a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall Still Defective in Central India.

WEST COATS CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given rather less rain in the central parts of the country, more in Gujarat and the southern half of the Peninsula. The Bay current has continued active, but is still confined to Bengal, Assam and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast as far as Veraval, while a few falls occurred over the interior of the peninsula of Gujarat and Central India East. In the United Provinces and Bihar the rainfall has been fairly general; in Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma, nearly general and in Upper Burma, local.

The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Bassein and Kyamkpyu each one inch; Bhamo and Myitkyina, each two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur and Gauhati, each one; Cherrapunji, four; Dhubri, Chittagong and Narayangan, each one and a half; Cox's Bazaar and Jessore, each two; Dinajpur, five; Jalpaiguri, three; Gorakhpur one and a half; Sutna, Jagdalpur and Ratnagiri, each one; Goa, four; Marmagoa, two; Krawar and Mangalore, each three.

The temperature continues high in the Punjab and in the west of the United Provinces.

Forecast :—No important change.

AT SEA.

The French mail steamer "Sydney," Captain P. Gary, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea via Colombo, reports having experienced big rolling and strong monsoon.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Alpine," Captain C. E. Shapland, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, &c., met with moderate monsoon between 60 and 66 degree longitude.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.	Byculla	nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts.
Previously registered	10·56	10·22	10·81	10·79	
Wednesday, 3rd July.....	0·00	0·14	0·00	0·14	
Total	10·56	10·34	10·81	10·93	
Same date last year	11·29	11·23	12·04	10.87	

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0·27", Ahmedabad 0·23", Veraval and Surat 0·21" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has become equal to the average except in west Central India where it remains in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and west Central India.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·14", Ratnagiri 1·20", Mormugao 1·84" and Karwar 3·20". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or slightly in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Local rain has fallen; Sholapur has had 0.83", Belgaum 0.17" and Nizamabad 0.86". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall to-day. Nearly general and increased rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Mysore, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Gujarat and Kathiawar also. In the Central and the United Provinces only isolated showers are reported to-day.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 3rd July, was 29·745 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Recently matinee musicals was arranged in aid of the funds of the Aged Candidates Guild of the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Society. She is not to be seen in the glitter and din of great function, a fact which induced N. H. W. to write in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on the decayed gentlewoman. She is rarely wanted where the bright call of the hour or the catching of the glow shed by gold is all that matters; but, curiously enough, she will sometimes make one of a crowd in a circle often closed to money and standing next to Royalty in the sense of its own social greatness. And what a brave show the decayed gentlewoman makes when kindliness or interest brings her forth. Her black gown is of material that has defied Time's wear and tear—its style tells you that—and some family jewellery and well-mended old lace show you a bulwark of the past that even poverty has not been able to take. True, her attitude towards the fashionable maidens and matrons who pass hither and thither in the pride of youth or beauty or wealth is that of a ghost—she must see other people just as young, just as beautiful, just as proud; but their clothes are of a date of which we are becoming vaguely reminiscent, and their jewels of the cut and setting whose change has made the fortune of the modern jeweller. Then surely in the old-world spectral scene one special fitting figure must stand forth for the old gentlewoman—a young girl whose eyes shine with the hope of youth, whose lips smile with the promise of happiness, and whose feet respond in dance to the vague mysterious beckoning of love. There were no whisperings of the Waterloo of destitute age in the eyes which "looked love to eyes that spoke again," or in the noise and laughter which "went merry as a marriage bell."

Yet, the decayed gentlewoman in a fashionable social throng is indeed a ghost—a shadow dwelling among shadows. But if we follow her home we shall find she is still more a ghost. She lives in a small room in a back street, which probably has a kinship with her through being also possessed of a history of better days. The inhabitants are all poor—not many really more poor than she, but their poverty is as it were a skinfitting garment which, though uncomfortable and prickly, has grown with their shape. They have got used in some degree to its restrictions and its limitations, and they have learned in the long companionship of years to make the best there can be made of it. The aged gentlewoman, however, has had the garment of poverty thrown over her late in life; she doesn't even always understand how or why—a husband loved too blindly, a son taught to be lavishly generous, a solicitor trusted without suspicion or question. How can she feel at home in anything which fits so awkwardly as poverty, whose tight folds trip up her every movement, and whose ugliness throws a shadow over all her days.

Look inside
the tin for the recipe. You can bake the lightest loaves and the daintiest cakes in your own home if you use
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

OUR SEA-BORNE TRADE IN 1911-12.

"THE UNPRECEDENTED FIGURE OF 205 CRORES."

COMPARISON WITH CALCUTTA.

The aggregate value of the trade of the Presidency, Foreign and Coasting, in the year 1911-12 reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 205·83 crores representing an advance on the recorded value of the trade of 1910-11 of nearly 8 per cent. This increase is, however, not as marked as the expansion noticed in last year's review, and though the Foreign Trade, consequent on larger transactions in gold and silver, shows an advance of 11 per cent., there was a decline in the Coasting Trade, while Government Transactions also contracted by 48 per cent.

Of the aggregate trade of the Presidency valued at Rs. 205·83 crores, the Foreign Trade represents 80 per cent. There has been a sustained expansion in this trade during the last five years. The average value for the quinquennial period ending 1906-07 was slightly under Rs. 103 crores: in the year under review the Foreign Trade was valued at just under Rs. 165 crores. Both branches, import and export, have shared in this expansion. Imports of merchandise have expanded from an average annual value of Rs. 33 crores to nearly Rs. 50 crores. Similarly the export trade, consisting chiefly of shipments of Indian produce, has risen from an average of Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 59 1-2 crores. The chief factor, however, in the expansion of the Foreign Trade will be found in the movements of gold and silver. Attention was drawn in last year's review to the remarkable growth in the importations of gold. The increase then recorded was Rs. 3 1-2 crores: the statistics of the year under review show an advance of no less than Rs. 10 crores.

The importations of gold bullion into Bombay were valued at £7,583,219 and of sovereigns and other gold coin at £14,755,475, the aggregate importation of the precious metal being equivalent to over 20 per cent. of the total gold production of the world in 1911. Re-exports which include shipments from the Indian mines and are at a practically constant level, were valued at £2,396,206. The net consumption of the precious metal has risen from an average of £4,025,832 in the quinquennial period ending 1906-07 to £19,942,489 in the year under review, the rate of progress having been particularly rapid in the last three years. The most noteworthy feature in these importations of the precious metal is the marked increase in the imports of gold coin. The arrivals of bullion show very little variation from the figures of the previous year; but the imports of sovereigns have expanded by £6,669,070 to £14,416,455. The inference that gold is displacing silver as a form of hoarding is supported by the marked decrease in the net imports of silver. Movements of the latter metal have in the last two years been affected by special artificial causes, which were noticed in last year's review. These causes have again been in operation in 1911-12; large stocks in India and in England, are still held in the belief that the Indian Government must sooner or later make large purchases of the metal. Prices throughout the year have been maintained at a fairly high level by the group of speculative operators whose operations were assisted by the demand in the Far East for British dollars and by special circumstances, such as the loss of the shipments being brought for Bombay in the Delhi and the Oceana. The demand for British dollars which has been caused by the existence of disturbed political conditions in China, is reflected in the statistics of imports and exports of silver. Of the imports of silver valued at Rs. 9 1-2 crore no less than Rs. 4·94 crores were taken free of duty to the Mint for coinage into dollars; and the shipments to Hongkong of dollars valued at just over Rs. 5 crores account for the large advance of over Rs. 4 crores shown in the exports of silver. The demand for bar silver in China was limited; transhipments of bar silver to Shanghai being valued at under Rs. 22 lakhs. On the other hand, transhipments to Muscat for the purpose of eventual shipment to Kathiawar ports ceased. At the same time direct shipments of silver from Europe to Muscat have come to notice and it has been possible to follow the further progress of these shipments from Muskat to Cutch and Kathiawar ports and thence to the land frontier of British India in circumstances which leave little room for doubt that the consignments would eventually pass into British India. The realizations of the specific duty of 4 annas per oz. on silver were affected by the conversion of the large quantity of bar sil

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about 29 per cent. under the average of the quinquennium and reflect the indifferent condition of the textile industry particularly during the last two years.

With a small increase of over half a lakh, imports under this head aggregate Rs. 1·99 crores. Though this figure is much below the imports of 1908-09, it is only 3 per cent. under the average of the last 5 years. Carriages and tracks and parts thereof show a diminution of Rs. 8·31 lakhs; and materials for construction by Rs. 11 lakhs. Imports of locomotive engines and tenders, etc., have increased by Rs. 20 lakhs, the entire increase being in shipments from United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 3·32 lakhs in imports of wooden sleepers is entirely confined to shipments from Australia, which valued at Rs. 22·73 lakhs are the largest in the decade. Of the total imports of Rs. 1·99 crores, the share of the United Kingdom is Rs. 1·68 crores or about 84 1-2 per cent. against 87 per cent. last year, Australia coming next with Rs. 22·73 lakhs or 11 1-2 per cent while Germany follows with Rs. 7 lakhs or 3 1-2 per cent.

The combined imports of these two metals show an increase in quantity on 85,644 cwt. and in value of Rs. 6·65 lakhs, imports of steel being actually smaller by 204,848 cwt. than in the previous year. Of the total imports of iron valued at Rs. 14·07 lakhs the share of the United Kingdom is 77 per cent. representing an advance of 12 per cent. on the figures of 1910-11. Germany is, as usual, the largest shipper of steel to this port, her exports aggregating 12,16,810 cwt. valued at Rs. 61·28 lakhs representing 47 per cent. of the total imports of steel. Great Britain follows with a trade valued at Rs. 46·08 lakhs.

OILS.

Of the imports of mineral oils, kerosine represents 84 per cent. The arrivals of foreign kerosine both at Calcutta and at Bombay have expanded with the increase in shipments from America which in the year under review have at this port increased by 60 per cent. and were returned at over 20,300,000 gallons representing 83 per cent. of the total foreign trade in this commodity. The imports of American oil, which have expanded with the competition in rates, have displaced both at Bombay and Calcutta a certain quantity of Burma oil; the arrivals of which for the first time since 1908-09 show a decline. As in the case of Burma oil arrival of Russian and Borneo oil show a sensible decline. Burma supplied 28 per cent. of the total trade in kerosine, foreign as well as coasting, and has been displaced by American as the chief source of supply to this port.

Among other oils, liquid fuel shows a slight expansion, the large increase in arrivals from the Straits Settlements being neutralised to some extent by the decrease in shipments from Sumatra. Imports of oils, other sorts, mostly lubricating oils from United States, have increased by 19 per cent. to 2,076,930 gallons valued at just under Rs. 13 lakhs.

RAW MATERIALS.

Imports of raw materials have expanded by no less than Rs. 193 lakhs to Rs. 536 lakhs. The dominant feature in this group is the large importation of cotton, the value of which was returned at Rs. 1·96 crores, being an advance of Rs. 1·78 crores on the imports of the preceding year. Against this large increase, and advances in the imports of pearls and skins must be set off declines in arrivals of coal, ivory and wool and raw silk, though in the case of the last-named commodity a rise in prices obscures the decrease in quantity.

Imports of English coal show a substantial decline of 24 per cent. and the figures are the lowest in the quinquennium. The causes of the decline are to be sought in the disturbed conditions which prevailed at one time of the year in the shipping industry and which subsequently spread to the coal producing districts. Imports of Indian coal by sea were affected by the shortage of waggons and the increased demand for tonnage and the decline of 7 percent. in the total shipments of coal, Indian as well as foreign, to Bombay is not indicative of a decline in the demand for the commodity.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

The imports in this important group, which absorb over one-half of the total import trade, have increased by Rs. 1·26 crores to Rs. 25·21 crores. Advances are recorded of Rs. 46 lakhs in the imports of cotton and other fabrics, of Rs. 14 lakhs under apparel, and of 66 lakhs under the large miscellaneous head other articles.

Imports of twist and yarn show a recovery from the heavy decline which had been observed in the trade of 1910-11 and the increase in quantity of 34 per cent. and in value of 26 per cent. brings the imports to level above the average of the quinquennial period, though below the record figures for the year 1909-10. The expansion is spread over all the higher counts, 31s and upwards showing a marked increase of over 2 1-3 million lbs. The effect on the output of local yarn of this expansion in the import trade was inconsiderable. There has indeed been a decline—not of serious moment—in the output of yarns of higher counts which now represent the bulk of imports; but the total production of the local industry has advanced by 16 million lbs. to 441 millions lbs.

The distribution of the trade in imported yarns shows very slight changes. The United Kingdom still retains the bulk of the trade with a share of 90 per cent; Continental yarns represent only 4 1-2 per cent.; on the other hand Japan, who, as was observed last year, appeared for the first time as a supplier of yarn to India, has improved her position, imports of Japanese yarn, mostly 50s. and over, having doubled to Rs. 7·54 lakhs.

Unlike yarns the imports of cotton piece-goods show a decline of 5 1-4 per cent. in quantity, though the rise in prices has obscured this contraction in the figures recorded for values which show an expansion of 1 per cent.

EXPORTS.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by 4 per cent. to Rs. 59·51 crores. Of the total export trade 87 per cent. is represented by shipments of raw cotton, seeds, cotton twist and yarn, grain and pulse and opium and with the sole exception of grain, shipments of all other staples of export from this Port show a considerable decline in quantity, though the decrease is obscured by the higher values obtained in the case of seeds and opium. The decline in the case of raw cotton is 13 1-2 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value; seeds have contracted by 8 per cent. in quantity, though the increased prices paid for linseed and rapeseed have helped to swell the values by 6 1-2 per cent.; in the case of yarn the decline in quantity is no less than 18 per cent. Shipments of wheat have increased in quantity by 35 per cent., though the increase in the value is in no way as correspondingly large. Shipments of opium have increased in value by 166 per cent.: but this increase is subject to certain qualifications which will be explained in a later paragraph.

Among other exports, decreases are recorded in the case of shipments of raw wool, cotton manufactures, hides and skins: while the increase in the value of shipments of metals does not represent larger exports but higher prices for manganese. There has, in fact, been a general contraction in the export trade of the Port, as compared with the previous year: but despite this contraction, the trade is well above the level of the average of the quinquennial period.

OPIUM.

The value of the trade classified under this head shows a phenomenal rise from Rs. 2·84 to Rs. 6·91 crores. Of this large total, Rs. 637 lakhs represent the value returned for shipments of opium. There has been an increase from 6,800 to 14,026 in the number of chests shipped. A larger share in the Indian exports of opium was allotted to Malwa, and in order to render possible the introduction of the new system for the disposal of the right to export Malwa opium, arrangements were made for the despatch in the first two months of 1912 of all opium in respect of which the right to export had been purchased under the old system. The number of chests shipped does not however account for the increase in the value recorded in this trade. Prices of opium have been steadily raised. In April 1911, the price per chest shipped was Rs. 2,980-3, 100 per chest: in March 1912 the price rose to Rs. 4,880-5, 200 per chest. But this increase in value is largely speculative. Stocks in China of Malwa are considerable, amounting to 12,000 chests and these are going but slowly into consumption. The political situation and the consequent disorganisation of the administrative machinery in the interior of China have seriously affected deliveries of the drug from Hongkong and Shanghai. The increased prices have therefore not been fully realised by Indian shippers who have a very considerable share in the large stocks lying in China. The movements of opium are, it must be remembered, largely affected by special causes. The fixation of a yearly limit up to which opium may be shipped from India compels exporters to ship their produce from this country, and stocks are being held in China which would otherwise be allowed to accumulate in India. The increase in the value recorded for shipments of opium is an important factor in the statistic of the trade of this port for the year under review, and it is essential that the qualifications to which this increase is subject should not be overlooked.

RAW MATERIALS.

In this important division, which represents 64 per cent. of the total export trade, a very serious contraction has to be recorded. The exports of raw materials in 1910-11 were valued at Rs. 41·77 crores: in 1910-12, these exports were returned at Rs. 37·96 crores showing a decline of 9 per cent. This decline which is the outstanding feature of the year's export trade, is accounted for by a contraction in the shipment of raw cotton which decreased in quantity by 13 1-2 per cent. and in value by 17 per cent. This contraction in the shipments of the leading staple of export from this port was further accompanied by a decline of 8 per cent. in the quantities of seeds shipped, though in the case of the latter the contraction is not represented in the recorded value of the shipments which, in fact, shows an increase of 7 per cent. By contrast with the fluctuations in these two important staples of export, the decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs in the exports of wool, and of horn and hornmeal, hides and skins, assume little importance; while increases are recorded in shipments of fodder, bran and cattle food, gums and resins and hemp.

RAW COTTON.

The decline in the exports of raw cotton which had begun to set in in the first quarter of the calender year 1912 became more marked as the cotton season of 1910-11 drew to its close. An unsatisfactory monsoon in the cotton growing districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar further reduced the quantity available for export, the crop for the season 1911-12 being estimated at 10 per cent. below that of the previous year, while abundant and cheap American supplies were made available to the Continent which usually draws on India for a large quantity of the raw material required for its spinning and weaving industry. The effect of these factors is fully represented in the decline of 238,521 bales in the shipments from this port to foreign countries and of 18,961 bales in the exports coastwise. The decline in the foreign trade was equivalent to a contraction of 18 per cent. Shipments to Japan stand out in contrast to the exports to other countries; and but for an increase in the demands from Japan which took nearly 700,000 cwt. more than in the previous year, the contraction would have been even more marked. The share of Japan in the trade was nearly 55 per cent. of the total exports, Germany, Italy and Belgium having reduced their drawings from 36 to 26 per cent.

YARN AND TEXTITE FABRICS.

There has been some small improvement in the shipments of yarn to the United Kingdom, Turkey in Europe, Aden, Arabia and particularly to the Straits Settlements, but the heavy drop in the exports to China and Turkey in Asia of Rs. 1·11 crores or about 15 per cent, is the outstanding feature of the year's trading in this commodity. The fall in the price of raw-material led to an increased output of local yarn but with the political troubles in China and the consequent effect on exchange with China, accumulated stocks in China did not pass into consumption. In contrast with the reduction in exports to Foreign Countries has to be noticed an expansion of 1 million lbs. of yarn distributed coastwise.

The features of the year's history in the Cotton weaving industry have already been summarised. With an increased output there has been a serious contraction in exports to Foreign Countries which have declined by 17 1-2 million yards representing 23 per cent. On the other hand there has been a corresponding increase in the exports coastwise and it would appear that the industry has looked to the market for its support. Exports of all description, except whites, show decreases; greys continue to be the chief line of export and absorbed 60 per cent. of the trade.

Turkey in Asia, which was the largest consumer of Indian cloths, has reduced its demands by 68 per cent and Aden now assumes first place as the market for the products of Indian looms.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Less, Director of Telegraphs, Bombay, has arrived at Otacamund and will succeed Mr. Goodall as Director of Telegraphs, Madras Circle.

The vacancy in the Colombo pilot service caused by the resignation of Mr. Lin has been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. G. P. Fenn, of the British India steamer "Islanda."

The death took place in Colombo on June 23, of Captain Patrick Wyer, formerly of the Indian Ordnance Department, at the age of 73. The deceased officer retired in 1894 and settled down in Ceylon about four years ago.

Of the 29,381 prisoners, male and female, admitted into the United Provinces jails during the past year only 6·1 per cent were able to read and write, 1·6 per cent were able to read only and the remaining 92·3 per cent were illiterate.

A cable received by Messrs. the Arracan Company, Ltd., agents in Rangoon of the Bibby line, says that the "Oxfordshire," the latest addition to the fleet, and the largest vessel in the line has been successfully launched from Messrs. Harland and Wolff's yard in Belfast.

Among the metre gauge railways the Rajputana-Malwa and the Hyderabad-Godavery show a remarkable increase in traffic. The former shows an increase of nine and a half lakhs of rupees in its returns from the 1st of April and the latter ten lakhs.

The Crown Prince of Saxony has left Dresden on a tour in the East, and he is to visit Ceylon, India, China, and Japan, and will return home through Canada. It is expected that shortly after the Crown Prince returns to Europe, he will be betrothed to an Austrian Archduchess.

The statue of Lord Clive has safely arrived in Calcutta from England and has been deposited at Government House. It is said that the statue will be placed in the Victoria Memorial building directly on its completion. This is the only statue of the great Clive in India.

Apropos the Calcutta High Court finding regarding the interpretation of instruments of gaming in the cotton gambling case, it is interesting to note that a magistrate in Bangalore, in a recent case, held that coins were not instruments of gaming. Government has appealed against the decision.

A Sindhi lady of good birth and station, after a quarrel with her mother-in-law, shut herself up in a room, smeared her body with kerosine oil and set fire to herself. Her screams awakened the household who could not however force their way into the room until too late. The unfortunate lady was burnt to death.

In the Manikgunj (East Bengal) swindling cases in which the accused cheated the complainants by inducing them to believe that they had supernatural powers of doubling money and to deposit their money with them, all seven accused have been sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging between three and eighteen months.

The population of Kasauli, writes a corresponden to a contemporary, is said to consist largely of dog bites and flag flappers, but for all that it is a most gay and much sought after little hill-top. The Club is a most cheery little spot. There is a great deal of talent in the station this year, and a concert took place recently. Picnics, however, are the order of the day.

There are now thirty-five cholera cases in all reported in the Rangoon lunatic asylum and half of the number proved fatal. There are one or two sporadic cases in the town itself, but there is no reason for scare. The Health Officer of the Rangoon municipality has issued a notice warning the public to take the usual precautions regarding the boiling of milk and drinking water.

The widening of Canning Street, Calcutta, between the crossing of Clive Street and Clive Row, has been decided upon. At the entrance from Strand Road it is 60 feet wide, and narrows to 35 and 40 feet at the points named above. It is now to be made a uniform width of 60 feet. This is a very necessary alteration, as the traffic is very heavy between these two points. The land is to be immediately acquired at a cost of Rs. 71,000.

The "Manchester Despatch" says:—It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that Lord Hardinge may shortly be recalled from India in order to take up the reins at the Foreign Office once more. Changes of an important character are known to be impending and it has long been felt that the return of Lord Hardinge would be a source of considerable additional strength to the department especially with so many thorny questions in connection with the Middle East shortly coming up for detailed consideration.

The Burma Railways, like the lines in India, are doing extremely well this year. From the 1st January to the 8th June their gross earnings were over 113 lakhs of rupees, an increase of seven lakhs as compared with the receipts in the similar period of 1911. The exports of rice have been on so large a scale that traffic by rail as well as by river-steamers has kept on a high level. Rice is still going in great quantities to the Further East, and the suspension of the import duties in Japan has served to stimulate the trade.—"Pioneer".

Those who are waiting for the completion of the Indo-Ceylon Railway to pay a visit to the Pearl of the Orient will be disappointed to hear that the route of the railway lies through an uninviting tract of country, there being only thick jungle on either side until Mannar is reached, and from here the line runs through palmyra groves right up to Talai Mannar. The first bridge of any importance is at Kalaar and has been completed. Work on the bridge across the Mannar Channel is being pushed on rapidly. At the terminus at Talai Mannar, two piers are being constructed.

The Bishop of Madras writes from London, to the "Madras Diocesan Magazine":—"I hope that the arrangements for the consecration of an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Madras are now almost complete. I have already described in the "Diocesan Magazine," the scheme which will be adopted under the authority of the Episcopal Synod. But the Government are not concerned with these arrangements. They will simply authorise the consecration of an Assistant Bishop, and leave the Bishop of Madras to make what arrangements he thinks fit for the sphere of his work and the powers to be entrusted to him. I have not yet definitely heard that the mandate for the consecration has been issued; but I fully expect that it will have reached the Metropolitan before this letter is published, and that the consecration will then be fixed to take place at Calcutta before the meeting of the Synod at the end of this year."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 2nd July to 6 a.m. on the 3rd July:—

	Attacks	Total Deaths.
Plague	2	3
Total mortality for the day from all causes		75
Same date last year.....		97
Cholera	14	8
Small-pox	1	0

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THE TWO SERVICES.

By the translation of Viscount Haldane of Cloan, the Army Council loses a very popular leader, and the Army, a Secretary of State who never wavered in his admiration of, and firm belief in, the men composing it. The Lord Chancellor, whom we heartily congratulate on an appointment for which his life-long training so eminently fits him, will be able to add the weight of his six years' military experience to the perennial debates on Army matters which form a feature of the House of Lords. It may be possible that, freed from the trammels which harass a War Minister, Lord Haldane will, in future, favour us with his real views on the value of voluntary service, and unfold the provisions of that "short sharp Act of Parliament" he has carried up his sleeve for so long. His successor will find the foundations laid for the adoption of compulsory service whenever the country wakes up to the fact of its necessity, and realises that our striking force, however well equipped and trained, is not universally accepted as an army. We entirely agree with Lord Lansdowne in hoping that the results of the hard and honest work done by Lord Haldane as Secretary of State for War will last, and that all that may, in future, be done will be to amplify them.

There has probably seldom been a year which has seen more changes in army commands and appointments than in this which is now barely half over. We do not ourselves regret these changes—indeed, we are inclined rather to welcome them, feeling, as we do, that change is infinitely better than stagnation, and that, however good the outgoing man may be, the incoming man will probably, given the opportunity, prove himself to be just as able. Among the most important of the latest changes is the succession of Major-General Cowans to the appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Forces to fill which he gives up the post of Director-General of the Territorial Force. In this appointment he is succeeded by an excellent officer, in whom the Territorial Force will feel they have a sympathetic friend; but General Bethune will find it no easy matter to take the place of General Cowans, who assumed office at a very critical period in the history of the new organisation, and who displayed equally tact and firmness in tackling the many difficult questions which had arisen between the Army Council and the Territorial Force. The army created by Lord Haldane has been fortunate in the officers who have been selected for the appointment of Director-General; the worst of it is that each of them has held office for all too brief a period—three Directors-General in the comparatively brief existence of the Territorial Force being rather more in the way of change than a newly created body can comfortably survive. We would express a hope—one which we are confident is cherished by all ranks of the Territorial Force—that Major-General Bethune may enjoy a somewhat more protracted term of usefulness in his new appointment than was permitted to his two immediate predecessors.

For the very first time, and for the journey from Friedrichshafen to Hamburg, the Zeppelin III. had wireless telegraphy installed on board, and the crew were consequently able to announce to the good people of the old Free Town, the hour at which the great airship might be expected to arrive. The newspapers of the Fatherland have hastened to point the usual moral. We are reminded that, thus provided with a wireless telegraphic installation, the huge airships of Germany will be able to reconnoitre the positions and movements of the ships of the British fleets from Rosyth to Dover, and flash the information thus obtained to the German warships. And yet the Germans never fail to express the most unbounded surprise when we venture to ask questions as to the purpose for which Germany is building so large a fleet! Great, however, as is the attention which the German authorities are paying to their airship construction and to the perfectioning of the means of communicating from and to these while voyaging, attention is by no means being diverted from aeroplanes for war, and every effort is being made to reduce the lead which France has obtained. The subscription for a national aeroplane fund is growing rapidly, and the collecting boxes are to be seen in restaurants and other places of public resort.

A new number, the seventeenth, of the "Mariner's Mirror," the journal of the Society for Nautical Research, has just made its appearance, and its contents will be found to maintain the high standard achieved in previous issues. We are glad to hear that the society is flourishing, and that it continues to increase in membership. There can be no doubt that the more its objects become known, and the larger the circulation of its journal, the more will its value and usefulness be recognised. A noticeable feature in the new number of the "Mariner's Mirror" is the large space devoted to Notes, Queries, and Answers sent in by members and correspondents, a sure sign of the growing interest in the society's work and its method of aiming at "true conclusions through free discussion." Any idea that the objects of the society are interesting only to antiquaries would be dispelled by a glance at the variety of the subjects dealt with in these three sections. Space does not permit us to mention them in detail, but a few may be briefly noticed. Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a note on "Purchase in the Navy," gives some of his experiences of the practice of payment for exchanges of ships or stations. Two other members contribute an account of the famous vessel, "Der Adler," built at Lubeck in 1566, the heaviest battleship of her time; Mr. John Leyland writes upon Sir Thomas Overbury and his description of a seaman in 1613, there is a further list of additions to the record of old sea phrases still in popular use which appeared in a former number; and Sir John Laughton summarises the interesting career of Philip d'Auvergne, who commanded a small British squadron among the Channel Islands during the Napoleonic War. D'Auvergne was not, as sometimes supposed, a French Royalist bearing arms against his country, but a native of Jersey, who while a lieutenant in the British Navy, became in 1792 the adopted heir to the sovereignty of the duchy of Bouillon, but his claim being successfully disputed by Prince Charles de Rohan, Duke de Montbazon, in 1816, he committed suicide, being at the time a vice-admiral of the red.

One of the many interesting queries dealt with in the new issue of the "Mariner's Mirror" is the meaning and use of the term "Boot-Hose Tops." The question was raised in a previous issue by a member who had come across the expression in a ship's journal of 1711, where a list of ships were ordered to clean, "except the "Boys," and she to have large Boothose Topps." To give a ship boot-hose tops, according to Smyth's "Sailor's Word-Book," was to make a hurried cleaning of the ship's sides, just above and below the water-line "scraping off the grass, slime, shells, etc., which adhere to the bottom, near the surface of the water, and daubing it over with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin, as a temporary protection against worms." As to the origin of the term, the suggestion is that it was taken from hose being turned down to show the light colour of the stocking lining, in the same way that fishermen and other seafarers to-day often turn down the tops of their thick stockings over their sea boots. The phrase went out of use for warships when copper was introduced for ships' bottoms, but is still used in the case of yachts. There is an instance of its use in the account of the battle of Solebay in 1672 in Mr. F. R. Harris's new life of Lord Sandwich ("The Life of Edward Montagu K.G., First Earl of Sandwich," John Murray, two volumes), wherein it is stated that the Duke of York's flagship the "Royal James," was unready for action when the Dutch fleet appeared in sight, because she was still getting her "pair of boot-hose tops." In later times the term has been evidently applied to another part of the sides of a ship, for in the new issue of the "Mariner's Mirror" a correspondent, whom by his initials we recognise as Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram says:—

In my watch bill for H.M.S. "Hercules" (1873), I find among the "waisters" two men described as "boot-top white-washers." The boot-top was the outside of the hammock nettings at that time.

In connection with this matter, the rear-admiral recalls the following lines from a "poem" in the side-party's mess on Christmas Day, 1873, which deserve to be quoted:—

Remember the side-party, if you please,
As polishes the side of the "Hercules,"
Which made the Shah exclaim, as he passed down the line,
"Ods, Lord, how the sides of that ship do shine."

It appears that according to a paragraph in a newspaper report the Shah of Persia, at the 1873 review, had remarked on the smart side of the "Hercules."

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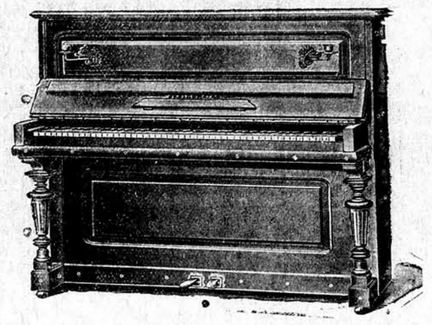
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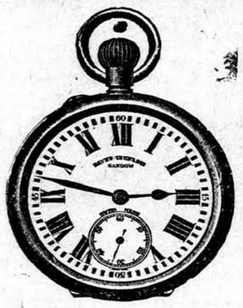

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